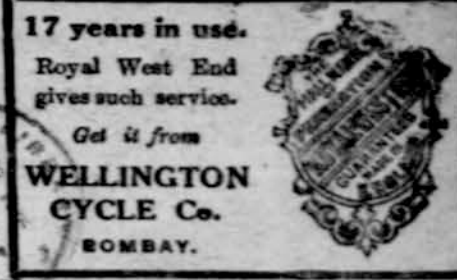




The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAN M. MEHTA IN 1913



VOL. VII. NO. 49

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
2nd March	Khiva	8947
9th "	Devanah	8092
16th "	St. Paul	4538
23rd "	Malta	6064
30th "	Takada	8092
6th April	Karima	8092
13th "	Nagoya	8092
20th "	Delia	8092
27th "	Nankin	8092

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 26th and 30th March will be allocated on the 1st March. There are only a few first class berths available by the "Malta" on the 30th March, and no second class berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate of the Provincial Passenger Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate. All passengers are required to be in possession of passports. On the 1st of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of booking passages for "C" grade passengers. Passengers wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
26th March	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
2nd February	Chakla	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
9th "	Lhasa	Karachi
16th "	Linga	Karachi and Coastal ports
23rd "	Pundua	Mombasa, B. & S. Africa Ports

And Rates of Freight and Passage & O. and B. I. sailings may be obtained with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Tokai Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3185	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	26th Feb.
Maya Maru	Mr. Morikawa	3703	16th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tokai Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3185	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	26th Feb.

For Freight apply to: T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Maru	S. Miyah	24th	13th March	Italy
Maru	R. Miyasaka	28th	10th "	Italy
Maru	K. Nishikawa	28th	11th "	Japan
Maru	M. Kaneko	2nd	12th "	"
Maru	N. Yanagi	4th	15th "	Japan
Maru	S. Imai	26th	7th April	"

For freight apply to: M. UCHIYAMA, Manager, Main Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches: Amritsar, Hyderabad, Multan City, Bombay, (Sindh), Peshawar City, Calcutta, Jullundur, Faisalabad, Cawnpore, Jamnagar, Rawalpindi, Delhi, Jhelum City, Sargodha, D. I. Khan, Karachi, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Kasur, Srinagar, Gujranwala, Lahore City, Umballa City, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of not stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:— K. O. MULICK, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDALE, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH, AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman), Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.), Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique), Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.), J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris), J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.), Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE: A. J. Raymond, Esq., Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., Narottam Morariji, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT.

PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased for and credits granted on approved security on every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: LONDON, SHANGHAI, TOKYO, NEW YORK, HONGKONG, OSAKA, AMOY, SINGAPORE, KOBE, CANTON, SOERABAYA, YOKOHAMA, FOOCHEW, SEMARANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, GUEAN, KIUKIANG, MAKUNG, SWATOW, SHINCHIKU, KARENKO, TAIWAN, SIAKOT, KEELUNG, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOWEN, MOJI (Japan).

The Bank has a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.

Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 40,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Bombay, Kyoto, San Francisco, Hankow, London, Seattle, Hankau, Moji, Shanghai, Hiroshima, Nagoia, Yokohama, Honolulu, New York, Tokyo, Kobe, Oosaka, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 389, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 24,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Fongtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaitum, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, New Orleans, New York, Oosaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostok, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 297, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because— (1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.

Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY OURRIMBOY, K.T.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates. For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed	Rs. 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEE, Managing Agents, DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 411.

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago. Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farrington Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanjli, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman, (Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude. No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, "RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

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LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
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MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

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INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE

THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectful Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK.

and to write with a bad-ink.

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"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

ZARINA HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTI SEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the Hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the Ladies.

ZARINA WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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PIPES, HARDWARE AND
MILL STORE SUPPLIERS
AND CONTRACTORS
SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc
211-15, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY No. 3.

Telephone No. 2458.

Copper Pipes 1/2 inch thick, any size, at 1-14-0 per lb., can be had till in stock.

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SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

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ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

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CHEMICAL CO.

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TELE. ADDRESS :
THOUGHTS.

PHONE
No. 2628.

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA and all kinds of intermittent FEVER SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL cure.

The best Plague Preventive ever introduced by

Dr. ADAMS.

It is purely a Vegetable Extract and undoubtedly the very best Specific in the Market, also acts like magic equally with children as well as adults.

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FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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Prompt attention for V. P. orders.

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"IONA BLEND" SCOTCH WHISKY

Thoroughly matured and
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Largely used by Messrs,
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Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and
your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our
Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which, apply to,

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Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins,
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Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment
Factory, Lion, BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA



are symptoms of nerve irritation,
often the result of OVER-WORK,
ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MEN-
TAL ANXIETY, and excesses of
eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S Nerv-Vigor.

A syrup of acid glycerophosphates rich in organic phosphates, which
after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore
mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 10 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
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Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

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ENGLISH & ITALIAN
CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES
AND
SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN
BISCUITS.



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HOT
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TWICE A DAY,
ICES OF VARIETIES.

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ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

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(AWARDED GOLD MEDAL)

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&

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Our Biscuits are made in an up-to-date
factory with the latest machinery and ovens
and by an expert with Home experience.

All orders however large or small will
have the proprietors' prompt attention.

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Telegram: "BISCUITS."

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Gandhi Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for
Headache, Colds, Neuralgia,
Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

Without

Alphabet cannot be learnt without
knowing A.

So,
Health can not be got without
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.
They are a sovereign cure for mental
and physical weakness.

16 days trial costs only a Rupee—
VAIDYASHASTRI

Manishankar Govindji,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

Branch Office:
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OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

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The first and only Firm that introduced
Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of
testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the
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consultation to purchasers of glasses of an
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Hospital).

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having among our constituents many of
the Government high officials, members of
the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas
and Nawabs whose written opinions we
hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our
scientific working and high quality of
goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses
e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of
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Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combina-
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and other Tinted lenses.

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Cures acute cases without Copaiba, San al
Oil or any internal medicines. Painless
Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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relief, worst cases of Asthma, Influenza,
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A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak
Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers,
etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1.
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GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND
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Fioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH
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TAYEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.
Sirri, Coliwa, BOMBAY Post No. 18

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rates:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Rs. 1.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No." must appear in the advertisement. One anna to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be received for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed to the number of the advertisement, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects: "Book-keeping and Accounts," "Typewriting," "Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters. Improved model No. 3. Visible 2 cpl. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Extending Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 215. Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 cpl. little used Rs. 250. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125. Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 190. Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195. Mercedes little used Rs. 225. Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85. Remington No. 7, Remington Gujarati little used Rs. 225. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Church Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel: WHITE TYPE.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS, 1in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 3in. size Rs. 15/8 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS 1in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. E. H. PATUCK & Co., 203, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on **THURSDAY** at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 8, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather, Belting, Andoliquid, Venetian "A" spray, plugs, many grinders, Duxatleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm, table, typewriter tables, etc., etc. For further particulars to Messrs BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

I can supply SAL LOGS in any quantity at the shortest notice. Please communicate with Mr. NANDLAL, Chindwara C. P.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE desiring to DISPOSE OF their DISPENSARY or its FURNITURE write to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square F. O. Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your boy? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc. will train your boy in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Metric and Typewriting Classes under expert individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 239/241, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced LIBRARIAN. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PURSER and STEWARDS required for a Passenger Steamer proceeding to United Kingdom about 15th March. Apply with particulars of experience, copies of testimonials and state salary required to Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One, knowing English, Gujarati, Nama and TRAVELLING AGENTS. See GULSHAN JOBAN C.O., Nagdevi, 8.

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores. Apply to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—COMPOUNDER, fully qualified with knowledge of Electrical Stores preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK with knowledge of Typewriting. One with knowledge of Electrical Stores preferred. Pay Rs. 30, plus Rs. 5, war allowance. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an energetic PENSIONER, having thorough knowledge of accounts and correspondence for the post of Head Clerk. Railway man preferable. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for a new Arts College, a PRINCIPAL and PROFESSORIAL STAFF, only those desirous of serving with a view to sacrifice on the lines of life membership of Indian Education Society need apply. Write Box No. 291, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An expert CORRESPONDENT, experienced in English Commercial correspondence for three to four hours a week. Preference to a really competent person, knowing Gujarati. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CURATOR for the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, consolidated salary Rs. 75-5-100. Post at present available for one year. Arts Graduate with Sanskrit, Pali, Marathi and Palaeography should only apply. Knowledge of deciphering Coins both ancient and modern necessary. Applications with copies of testimonials may be sent to the undersigned before 5th March, 1919. VITHALDAS, G. T. VEDI, Honorary Secretary.

WANTED—RELIEVING GENERAL CLERKS, knowing both Goods and Coaching duties. Previous Railway experience necessary. Starting salary Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 per mensem according to qualifications, plus Rs. 5 temporary increase. Also TRAFFIC CANDIDATES, having passed 6th Standard Pay Rs. 34-15-0 per mensem, including temporary allowances while under training. Rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 after appointment according to qualifications and experience. Apply to DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials, stating age.

SITUATION WANTED.

A TRADESMAN at present engaged in a well known firm, desires changes for further prospects, a good organizer having fourteen years' experience in the general Imports and Exports can take a responsible position as a Manager or assistant. Apply Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW, opposite the sea at Bandra, area about 3,000 yards, best situation. Apply "B," Post Master, Bandra.

WANTED—OFFERS for sale of two CASH REGISTERS which are open for inspection in the office of Messrs. UNWALLA, PLEWZAHW & PAPA, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—An "ARGYLL MOTOR CAR," second-hand, in perfect running order. Apply Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE of Capt. Phibbs' valuable Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plate-ware, Chesterfield Sofas, etc., at Bitha House, Middle Caba, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

FOR SALE—Screw-Cutting Lathes in complete working order. 12, 10, 8 and 6. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current production on licence year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to the INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 & 3, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

HIGH-CLASS HARNESS HORSES, HACKS and WELSH COBS, supplied at reasonable prices. Persons wishing to import a good sound English-bred horse, should communicate with the undersigned who has had much experience in the trade, and is just returning home from this country and knows the class of horse suited for it. For particulars apply Mr. NORMAN R. LLOYD, Garthney, Montgomeryshire, Great Britain.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Just Unpacked, Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt 1, C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories used. National Portable No. 3, new, with Case. 190 Oliver.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FRESH IMPERIAL MANSION H. B. PENCILS, the BEST for school and office use at Rs. 2-4 per gross. V.P. charges extra. are offered now by THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

LET, at Mahabeshwar, ROWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parnes. Apply C. C. MODY, Mahabeshwar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter intimating that the term of office of Sir Bhulchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, K.T., the Honourable Sir Dinsha Edalji Wacha, K.T., and Mr. Cowaji Jehangir Readymoney, O.B.E., as members of the Board of Trustees expired on the 31st March, 1919. (b) Election of three Trustees.

2. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Dosabhooy Framji, I.S.O.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

3. Government Order—Appointing Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha and Mr. F. C. Griffith to be members of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee vice Messrs. A. H. Whyte and F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., resigned.

4. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that five members be elected for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leprosy Asylum, Matunga; (b) Notice of motion from Sir Temulji B. Nariman, K.T., seconded by Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy—For recommending Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Vasantrao Anandao Dabholkar, the Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and appointing Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar to be members of the Board.

5. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1919-20; (b) Notice of motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. R. H. Mantri—For appointing Mr. Bhikandas B. Desai and Khim Sahib H. S. Katrak to be Auditors for the year 1919-20.

6. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding accounts of the Board for the half-year ending 30th September, 1918.

Schools Committee's Letters—

7. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

8. Requesting sanction to the war allowance paid to the Schools Committee's staff being increased as proposed.

9. Letter from the President of the Third Humanitarian Conference—Requesting that influence may be exerted for the realisation of the objects mentioned in certain resolutions passed at the sessions of the Conference held on the 2nd and 3rd September, 1918, at Bombay.

10. Letter from Mr. Shivrao Pandurang Wagle—Regarding the system of working in the Assessment Department.

11. Letter from the President of a Public Meeting of the Depressed Classes—For passing a resolution passed at a meeting held under the auspices of Sonwanji Narsinhji Sudharak Mandli at Byulla, regarding the question of making primary education free and compulsory.

12. Letter from Mr. Dosabhooy Edulji Bharucha—Making suggestions for improving the condition of beggars in the City of Bombay.

13. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Requesting that the practice of not increasing the valuation of properties during the course of a year be reverted to and that the excess tax recovered in the meanwhile may be refunded.

14. Letter from Mr. M. D. M. Jeejeebhoy—Regarding the proposed establishment of an oil factory at Love Lane, Mazgaon.

15. Letter from Mr. Harjivandas B. Mehta, on behalf of the President of the Mahim Merchants' Association—Regarding the provision of water taps, etc., at Mahim Kapad Bazar Road.

16. Letter from Mr. Waman Hurrischandrase—Regarding the charge levied by the Tramways Company for hire of meters.

17. Letter from Mr. Janardhan Thakooji—Regarding the right of cultivating a piece of Municipal land known as "Deonar Kucharpatti."

18-19. Letters from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntam—(18) Regarding the condition of the approach to Kikaboy Building at Sankli Street; and (19) Suggesting certain sites for a vegetable market at Byulla.

20. Letter from Bai Sunabai Perozaji Punthaki—Regarding the condition of the locality at Mahim Road.

21. Letter from Mr. Shankar K. G. Padval—Regarding the condition of certain theatres at Falkland Road and Grant Road.

22. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimker—Regarding the lighting of the road between the Parel Tram Terminus and the Government House, Parel.

23. Letter from Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary (on leave)—Regarding a hand-book of the law and procedure of the Corporation prepared by him for the use of Councillors.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,290 for constructing a shed for animals at the Bandra Slaughter House.

25. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,115 to supplement the grant for certain drainage work in Foras Road and between Foras Road and Annesley Road.

26-28. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

29. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay water mains in certain sections of the estate of the City Improvement Trust at Dadar.

30. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused on a plot of land at the back of Patel Wadi at Parel Back Road, Mr. S. H. Naidu be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

31. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Bhagvantrao Gangadhar, regarding the supply of water to residents of Parel Village, and the Commissioner's report thereon be recorded.

32. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding an aerated water factory proposed to be erected in the com-

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued.)

pound of Mr. Bhimji Solicitor's bungalow at Tardeo Road, Mr. Nusserwan H. Caswaji and others be informed that the Corporation understand that permission to establish the factory has been refused.

33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,500 for payment to Mr. A. S. Abock in respect of his claim for damage sustained by him owing to a Municipal horse ambulance colliding with his motor cycle.

34-43. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

44. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amounts of securities to be furnished by the incumbents of certain posts in the Executive Engineer's Department.

45. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting the widening of the road in front of the Lal Bazar Market and the provision of a footpath therefrom, Mr. R. G. Mahimker be informed that it is understood that the City Improvement Trust are acquiring land for widening the road.

46. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance arising from a public urinal near the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope at Bhuleswar, the Rev. Dr. H. DeMonte and others be informed that arrangements will be made to have it particularly attended to during service hours on Sundays and on other special occasions.

47-48. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

49. Recommending additional grants on account of certain lapsed grants.

50. Recommending a grant of Rs. 563 to supplement the Budget grant for the work of providing drainage arrangements for two cattle troughs at Tardeo Flats.

51. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,000 to supplement the Budget grant for firewood for cemeteries.

52. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to carry out the work of laying a water main in Muzawarpakhady Road.

53. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.

54. Recommending a grant of Rs. 25-8-0 for paying an advertisement bill from the "Times of India."

55. Selecting, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Banks for depositing surplus moneys.

56. Forwarding returns regarding the enforcement of sanctions for the removal of unauthorised works.

57. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance alleged to be caused by the working of a mill close to a chawl in Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Mr. V. R. Gadgil and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

58. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by certain stables at the back of their residence in Wadia Street, Mr. Kaikhosru K. Master and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

59. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of roads in Mandvi Ward and the supply of water thereat, Mr. Godam Hosen Allobhooy Mooraj and others, and the Honorary Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

60. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the supply of water at premises No. 26, Prince Street, Messrs. J. N. Singh & Co. be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

61. Recommending that in reply to their letter, suggesting that septic tanks should be provided in suitable places in G. Ward until such time as pucca drains are constructed, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, G. Ward Rate Payers' Association, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

62. Recommending that in reply to their letter suggesting that the oil lamps in G. Ward should be replaced by kerosene or similar other lights, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, G. Ward Rate Payers' Association be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

63. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of Nagdevi Street, Messrs. Hutumbhooy Gulam Hussein and Brothers be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

64-67. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

68. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay pipe sewers in Vanzawadi passage at Mahim, Mahomedan Street and Ghislah Street at Municipal expense.

69. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the lease of the chawl at Valpakhyady occupied by the halalkhore of the Health Department being renewed for a period of three years.

70. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amount of security to be furnished by an Inspector appointed for the supervision of Factories, workshops and workplaces.

71. Recommending that the letters from Messrs. Daphary, Ferreira and Dewan Solicitors on behalf of Messrs. Yashwanth Anna Kunte and Krishnaji Anna Kunte, regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of the basket-prices at their clients' premises at Kalachowki Road into water closets, and the Commissioner's report on the same be recorded.

72. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the lease of a plot of Municipal land near the Clerk Road over-bridge, for wholesale dealings in vegetables, etc., Mr. Namdeo Umaji Bhalange and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

73. Recommending that in reply to their letter, suggesting the provision of a public shelter at the junction in front of Messrs. N. Powell and Company's premises at Lamingdon Road, Mr. S. B. Desai and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

74. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding the condition of Vanka Mohalla Street, Chetna Bazar, Mr. Munocher H. Vachani be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

75. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Framroz N. Bharucha, regarding the carrying of milk in open vessels be forward-

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued.)

ed to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

76. Recommending a grant of Rs. 30-11-10 to supplement the grant available for the work of altering the doors of a railway wagon.

77. Letter from the Municipal Auditor, Submitting a report regarding adjustments on account of advances made during the year 1917-18.

Government Letters—

78. Forwarding a report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into certain allegations of neglect of duty against the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay in connection with the last outbreak of fever in Bombay, and of the orders passed thereon by Government.

79. Forwarding a copy of Government Order extending the Town Planning Act to the City of Bombay.

80. Forwarding a copy of a Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay.

81. Forwarding a letter from the Government of India regarding the question of determining a suitable vaccine for indanema and laying down the lines of investigation into the disease.

82. Regarding the scheme for the rapid development of primary education in Bombay City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

83. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

84. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

85. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological works done in the Municipal Laboratory.

86. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

87. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

88. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1918.

89. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

90. Forwarding a report of motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

91. Requesting sanction to the Bombay Improvement Trust being allowed to lay a railway crossing across Vincent Road.

92. Submitting a report regarding the question of allowing the use of water of wells which are hermetically sealed.

93. Forwarding a statement of accounts in respect of loans raised from time to time.

94. Requesting sanction to an undertaking being given to the Dangarpur Darbar to give them free in future a pair of lion cubs and a pair of tiger cubs if available, in consideration of the Darbar having presented to the Zoological Collection of the Victoria Gardens two pair of lions, a pair of tigers and a tigress.

95. Requesting sanction to offers being invited by public auction for leasing a plot of Municipal land at Abdul Rehman Street for a term of 20 years.

96. Reporting the steps proposed to be taken for improving the sanitation of the Bandra Slaughter House.

97. Requesting sanction to a supply of water being given to the Naupada Lunatic Asylum on certain conditions.

98. Requesting sanction to the work of constructing sluice gates on the side of the storm water channel near Love Grove.

99. Regarding an application made by the Port Trustees for an increase in the rate allowed to them in respect of the maintenance of wharves and roads on the Trustees' estate.

100. Submitting a report regarding the condition of Ovalwadi Lane in Vithalwadi.

101. Forwarding, for information, Government Order regarding the question of relinquishing the right of the Municipality to the portion of the Mahim Foreshore abutting on New Survey No. 1547.

102. Forwarding for consideration a Government letter regarding the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and the proposed Kinn-Erdward Memorial Hospital.

103. Regarding the question of providing employment in Bombay City for such of the famine refugees as are fit to work.

104. Forwarding a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with Municipal Grain Shops.

105. Submitting proposals for the location of the pipe depot, etc., in lieu of those at Bellasis Bridge acquired by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

106. Regarding proposals for selling a plot of land at Agrpada and reconstructing the Health Department Stables and chawls on land to be purchased or leased from the City Improvement Trust.

107. Further consideration of the draft bye-law for the application of the G3 rule to new buildings on land previously unoccupied or on which temporary buildings only should be standing or shall have stood previously.

108. Further consideration of the amended Bye-law No. 41 of the Municipal Building Bye-laws relating to open spaces abutting on rooms, etc.

Notices of motions—

109. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For obtaining a report as to the possibility of constructing foot bridges spanning the Queen's Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines near the Church Gate; Marine Lines and Churney Road stations.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued.)

Kalewar—For obtaining a report regarding the question of improving the Kambhigpara District.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" over the signature of Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers for sale by public auction of 320 kegs of Nainsukh English, 1000 pieces of Messrs. Chandmal Ghanshyamdas and at the risk and on account of our clients Messrs. Cheniram Jasaraj we are instructed to inform the public hereby that the alleged sale in the said advertisement made that our clients have committed default in taking delivery is untrue. Our clients have always been ready and willing to pay for and take delivery of proper contract goods but the goods in question not being proper contract goods Messrs. Chandmal Ghanshyamdas are entitled to require our clients to take delivery thereof and our clients have, therefore, declined to take delivery thereof. Messrs. Chandmal Ghanshyamdas have no right or justification whatever for selling the said goods at our clients' risk or on their account.

Our clients have required the said Messrs. Chandmal Ghanshyamdas to desist from advertising for sale or from selling the said goods at our clients' risk and on their account and if in spite of this Messrs. Chandmal Ghanshyamdas will still persist in doing so they will do so at their own risk and our clients have nothing to do with the said goods nor with the said sale.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,

Attorneys for Messrs. Cheniram Jasaraj.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the firm of Messrs. DASAMAL RAJARAM, of Barbhaya Mohalla, Bombay, which worked as Commission Agents and bankers, has been closed, and as consequence heretofore will transact no further business at Bombay. All accounts are being closed up and adjusted. This said firm has not one penny in its hands or in its possession. This is however to notify that, if any person or persons have any claim demand or debt whatsoever against the said firm of Dasamal Rajaram, they should submit and lodge their claim with full particulars within one month from this date, with the firm of Dasamal Rajaram, Barbhaya Mohalla, Bombay, in default of this being done, the said firm of Dasamal Rajaram or its proprietors and partners and their heirs will under no circumstances be liable for any claim demand or debt whatsoever, and no claim made beyond the period above mentioned will be considered. It is further notified that, if hereafter another firm is started in Bombay with name and goodwill of "Dasamal Rajaram," such later firm or its proprietors and partners will in no way be liable for any claim demand or debt against the said firm of Dasamal Rajaram which lately carried on business in that name at Barbhaya Mohalla, Bombay.

ENDERNARAYAN BULMOHANLALL,
Vakil, High Court.
Pleader for Messrs. Dasamal Rajaram.
1126

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

CHARGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIENT JETHA, deceased, widow of Bombay Jain Hindoo Inhabitant. Decedent.

NITHALJI JETHA, of Bombay, Jain Hindoo Inhabitant, a merchant, residing near Panjarapole, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 14th day of February, 1919.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
1174

Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 320 KEGS WHITE ZINC PAINTS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following goods to-wit:—
320 Kegs White Zinc Paints.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act of 1900, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th March, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Railway Co.'s offices:
A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the Grand Gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 525 BALES DAVID MILLS YARN.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th March 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the David Mills Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, the following goods:
On account and at the risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathoochay—
525 Bales David Mills Yarn No. 40 China Cocksfoot Flower Tie each 400 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 26th February 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES AND 141 PIECES ENGLISH-MADE VIKROLA FLANNELS AND 1 BALE KHAKI GINS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions received in the matter of Messrs. Harkishandas Desikhandas, a firm:—
7 packages English-made Vikrola Flannels.
96 pieces English-made Vikrola Flannels.
42 pieces English-made Vikrola Flannels (slightly damaged).
1 bale Khaki Gins.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COTTON OLD MATHIA.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thacker Khimji Vishram at his godown at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, and on at the risk of the owners of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills:—
10 bales Cotton Old Mathia.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigally at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Lakhmidas Bhimji Rajvi and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:
On account and at the risk of Seth Sadasukh Gambhirchand.
25 bales Japanese Shirts No. 3640.
On account and at the risk of Seth Dwarakadas Chotalal.
19 bales Japanese shirts No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE NENSOOKS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigally at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned:
On account and at the risk of Seth Maneklal Sunderji Adeshji.
2 bales English-made White Nensooks No. 33044 or other.
2 bales English-made White Nensooks No. 33055 or other.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.
By order of Messrs. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai and Abdeali Mahomedali Kajji, the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th day of October, 1916, and made between Bai Laxmidas Gopalji Ramji of the one part and the said Messrs. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai and Abdeali Mahomedali Kajji of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, 27th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale under the said Indenture of Mortgage:
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with messuages, etc., standing thereon, in Khoja Street, measuring about 1331 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2355, New No. 9105. Old Survey No. 908, New Survey No. 4333, and bounded on East by property of Bombay Municipality, West Khoja Street, North property of Govindji Ramjee, South property of Eusef Alavi, and assessed by Municipality under C Ward No. 7248, Street No. 119-123, and said premises are now in the occupation Mortgagee and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, Hamam Street, or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1919.

B. Maneklal & Co.'s

AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

J. S. MODY & CO.

NO. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES CALENDERED SHEETINGS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of March at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction near the baling press in Champa Gully opposite the Dharamraigally Gate of Mulji Jetha Market by order of the agents of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Broach, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Motichand Gomraj.
3 bales each 40 pieces No. 4101.
10 bales each 40 pieces No. 4301.
5 bales each 40 pieces No. 4501.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Gomraj Fachechand.
5 bales each 40 pieces No. 4501.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent., delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s

AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

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5 bales each 40 pieces No. 4501.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent., delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Palma" House, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror, back seatboard, and dinner wagons, Persian and Cambay carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing room fancy cabinets, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large and small terracotta figures, wall and table clocks, drawing room fancy corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, silver chandeliers, writing tables, glass door book cases, fancy teapots, Singer hand sewing machines, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs and wash hand basins, dressing chest, of drawers, cloth and gown presses, linen cupboards, wardrobes, hat stands, one large stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Capt. Philbbs and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Terrace, opposite to the Police Court, very valuable and handsome oak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich ornaments, table lamps, single and double bedsteads, iron baba cot, mirror-door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand basins, dressing chest, of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, bent wood chairs, cane chairs and sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, large wooden chest, China matting, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.—The property of Lieut. and Quarter-Master A. E. Richardson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 black water mare, trained both to saddle and harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora for 12 months from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Fish Colaba, Fish Market, Road Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Fish Market, Road Market, and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920. Also the right of collecting squatters' fees from the vegetable sections of the Colaba, Fergusson Road, Purbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Musjid Bunder, Markets.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES OF YARN. TUESDAY, the 26th March at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop of Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidass at Tambakanta, by order of Messrs. The Currum and Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the following merchant:
On account and risk of Trikamlal Moolchand.

75 bales yarn No. 12 the Currumbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS AT LALL BAUGH ESTATE PAREL.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 32 Lall Baugh Estate the following plots for a term of 999 years:
Lot No. 1—Plot No. 20—A valuable corner site containing 435 square yards situated at the junction of Jeejeebhoy lane with two 20 feet roads and having frontages of over 170 feet.
Lot No. 2—Plot No. 23—An excellent building plot, having a frontage of 55 feet to Governor's Road and containing 428 square yards.
Lot No. 3—Similar plots.
Lot No. 5—Plot No. 30 an excellent building site having 50 feet frontage on Governor's Road containing 830 square yards.
Lot No. 6—7—4—Similar plots.
Lot No. 9. Plot No. 37—A corner site at the junction of two 20 feet roads, and having 190 feet frontages.
Lot No. 10—Plot 38—A building site having 53 feet frontages on two 20 feet roads containing 345 square yards.
Lot No. 11—Plot 39—A good corner plot situate at the junction of a 40 feet road and a 20 feet road, having frontage of 130 feet.
Lot No. 12—Plot No. 52—A similar plot about 405 square yards and over 120 feet frontage.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES BLEACHED NAINSUKH ENGLISH TAPE BORDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th February 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of S. C. Dalal, Esq. Attorney for Sheth Chandulal Ghanshyamdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Cheniram Jasaraj.

10 packages bleached Nainsukh quality of No. 5000, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., tape bordered, each of 150 pieces, 48 inches, 22 yards.
15 packages bleached Nainsukh quality of No. 5000 of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., tape bordered, each of 150 pieces, 48 inches, 22 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CORRUGATED SHEET SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises at Sandhurst Road, Nal Bazaar, about 80 Corrugated Sheet Sheds, with their plinths and foundations erected on the Improvement Trust, Plots No. 28, 30, 31 and 80, for demolition and removal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer. Further conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers and the same will also be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

MAGNIFICENT PICTURE PROGRAMME

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Screen's Most Successful Stars:

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne

In the 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:—

"RED, WHITE AND BLUE BLOOD"

A splendid drama illustrating the evils of gambling. Showing how a young man was obliged to aid a plucky swindler, his table friend, to ruin his own family by hypocritical means, and but for the aid of his sister's true lover the family would have sunk into shame and misery.

A Delightful Entertainment

Full of Comic Incidents, A Drama of Laughter-making Powers.

Also a beautiful scenic:—

"HUNTING OF THE LEOPARD"

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF

H. H. the Maharaja Sayaji Rao

Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharva Natak

Mandali

will perform at the

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Sat. 1st March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(SANGIT) Manapman (Acts 1 to 5)

Sun. 2nd March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

(SANGIT) Swayanwar (Acts 1 to 5)

TICKETS can be had at the Company's residence in Nanashankarshet's Mandir Bungalow near Grant Road Station from 28th Inst.

K. P. PANDIT,

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION

has been fussing a great deal lately about the capabilities of WOMEN to cope with the sterner sex in the hard struggle of Public Life.

"The Jockey Sweetheart"

accepts the challenge of conceited Manhood and proves to the hilt the claim of the softer sex of being quite a match for men in any vocations which they may be arrogant enough to monopolise for themselves!

The beautiful 8-Reel Drama is a regular stunner! Mae Marsh, as the Queen of the Race-course, pops in at a critical moment, dressed as a Jockey and wins by lengths with her "Bingo" in a canter.

Never before such a marvellous, realistic, sportingly romantic Photo-play been screened for Bombay Cinema lovers. You see it now at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

To-Night: 5-30; 7: 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY

the elaborate charming Film

"A Daughter Of The Gods"

Never lose sight of

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

It is getting absolutely bewildering in its almost supernatural pranks.

The Seventh Week discloses some staggering mysteries connected with the Phantom and his wonderfully scientific amphibious invention.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

The Programme includes the Universal Screen Magazine and "Rough Stuff" (an L-Ko Comedy in 2 parts).

Coming shortly

VENGEANCE & The WOMAN"

A powerful Vitagraph Serial (40000 feet), featuring William Duncan and Carol Holloway of the "Fighting Trail" fame.

YOUR OWN

Favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents during this week

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and south-east of the United Provinces and local in the east of Central India and of the Central Provinces. While a few falls occurred in Orissa, West of Central Provinces, and Malabar. In Simla hills there has been a fall of snow. Chief amounts are—Sutna three-quarters of an inch; Pendra a half and Rajpur one and half. The disturbances in Northern India are rather more marked and are spreading eastwards of Burma.

Forecast:—Extension along Western Himalayas and in North-East India and North Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.871 inch.
Temperature of air	75.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.9 "
Dew Point	62.2 "
Relative humidity of air	0.752 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky)	0.6 "
cloudy—100	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of air	83.0 "
Minimum	70.2 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind	120 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		Time	h.	m.	ft.	Time	h.	m.	ft.
Tues.	25	5.48	23	7	25	1.18	92	3	11
Wed.	26	6.36	24	9	26	1.12	94	10	10
Thur.	27	7.24	25	11	27	1.06	96	11	9
Fri.	28	8.12	26	1	28	1.00	98	12	8
Sat.	1	9.00	27	2	29	0.94	100	1	7
Sun.	2	9.48	28	3	30	0.88	102	2	6
Mon.	3	10.36	29	4	31	0.82	104	3	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Day	Sunrise	Sunset	Day	Sunrise	Sunset
Feb. 25 (Tuesday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 43m.	Feb. 27 (Thursday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 42m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 43m.	" 28 (Friday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 41m.
" 27 (Thursday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 42m.	" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 41m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 41m.	" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 40m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 40m.	" 1 (Monday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 39m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Temperature is in slight excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.31 in. of rain with hail during a thunderstorm. Skies have cleared in the east, but are lightly or moderately clouded in the west. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in considerable deficit in the east of the division; at Jhansi temperature is in deficit throughout the 24 hours.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in North Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is also above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is above average except on the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is above normal at Bhuj and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms occurred locally. Rajpur reports 1.46 in. Akola 0.3 in. and Jabalpur 0.18 in. with hail. The sky is overcast at Rajpur, but is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in moderate to large deficit in the southern half of the division; at Raipur the maximum was only 70 deg. F. or 18 deg. below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon, but is in deficit at Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms has occurred in the Central Provinces, the east of the United Provinces and in Malabar. West of Central India and the Central Provinces. Day temperature is considerably below normal in the east of the United Provinces and in the south of Central Provinces. The air is much damper than usual in the central parts of the country.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th February, 1919.

A diffuse disturbance is affecting the weather in northern and central India and local rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms has occurred in the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th February, 1919, was 30.17 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GANG OF RAILWAY ROBBERS' CHILD LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

BROUGHT TO BOOK AT LAST.

Recently an interesting case came up before Mr. Lalaji, City Magistrate, Thana, revealing the very ingenious stratagem evoked by half a dozen men who had formed themselves into a confederacy to loot goods from goods trains while in transit.

This gang of robbers consisted of three G. I. P. Railway porters Pandoo Kaloo, Soma Luxooman, and Sanwar Koli and three villagers of Mulund, namely, Lukhma a Warli, Mahadeo an Agri, son of the Police Patel of Mulund, and another man of the Doodha caste, who died of cholera while the case was pending.

Each of this caste has its own characteristic furtive talent so that the strength of the combination can be easily realized.

Mulund is a petty and somewhat solitary station on the G. I. P. Railway line, near Thana. A convenient spot at some distance from the railway station, along the railway line, was selected by the gang as their meeting place.

The railway porters were thoroughly well acquainted with the working of railway signals. At dead of night, at a very opportune moment they used to tamper with the signals that the goods trains they had an eye upon would halt at the desired spot where the accused threw out from wagons all the goods they could and then allowed the trains to proceed without exciting any suspicion either in the mind of the driver or the guard.

The railway police, having come to know of such secret doings kept themselves on the alert, with the result that they succeeded in giving the gang a stunning surprise.

On 7th January, in accordance with their *Modus operandi*, the accused stopped a goods train at the usual spot and unloaded two bales of piece-goods valued at Rs. 1,500 consigned from Bombay to Katifil. But this time Nemesis overtook them at last, and each one of them was awarded 14 months' rigorous imprisonment.

There are other cases pending against the accused of similar railway thefts.

FATAL STONE-THROWING.

A CHILD KILLED.

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle has disposed of a case in which Khan Sabah Alimudaula, Inspector of Police, charged Sharavan, Dadu, Patalia, Raoji, Bhawia and Sukia with causing grievous hurt to a boy named Sado, aged three years. Mr. Cursey, J. Mistry appeared for the child's father Shunker, while Mr. E. J. Crage defended the accused.

It was alleged that the complainant Shunker and the accused, who lived in a hut in a field of Ferguson Road, had a quarrel, when a stone thrown by the first accused struck the complainant's child on the head. The child's mother came up and she too was assaulted. The child was removed to hospital, where it succumbed to its injuries.

The defence was that stones were freely used by both sides.

The Magistrate convicted the first accused of causing grievous hurt to the deceased child and of causing hurt to his mother Radhi, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who had given orders for assault, was convicted of abetment of hurt and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Bhawia and Sukia were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and six weeks, respectively. Raoji and Sukia were given benefit of doubt and acquitted.

A QUIXOTIC CONCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Knowing as I do the keen interest with which students have watched the solution of the question of the postponement of their examinations, I beg to draw pointed attention to the "Note" entitled, "The Examinations and Examinations" which appeared in the "Indian Social Reformer" of the 6th instant. The statements and remarks made therein derive importance and authority from the fact that Mr. Nataraj, the Editor, is a member of the Syndicate.

It is stated that the Syndicate has resolved to require the candidates at the examination to answer questions in alternative sets of questions in all the papers to meet the difficulty which the students have experienced in preparing fully and properly for the examinations on account of the epidemics.

The "Reformer" effectually exposes and protests against the lowering of the standard of the examinations. It is also incidentally pointed out that option to go away or stay and attend lectures places the students—whom circumstances compelled to leave Bombay—at an unmerited disadvantage. The whole point of the matter is clinched by the criticism that "if the two epidemics afford good ground for giving some relief to the students, the only reasonable relief should and can be by way of postponing the examinations."

Leaving the question of the lowering of the academic standard for the educationists, I am concerned, as a student, to notice that the concession is more illusory than real. In the first place, it is problematic whether any appreciable relief results from choice among a multiplicity of questions and secondly such a concession is already enforced by the bulk of examinations.

It would seem that the idea of postponing the examinations was given up, because it might "work to the prejudice of the students in the morass." The Syndicate cannot forget that no part of the concession of postponement will do harm to the interests of the morass student-world in any conceivable manner. As a matter of fact and experience, I know that the vast majority of the morass students will welcome the postponement, because they are certain to profit by it.

I am persuaded that the real obstacle in the way for postponement is presented by the University authorities and examiners, who are ever ready, as experience has often shown to sacrifice the welfare of the students to their own petty convenience.

Yours, etc.

A MORFUSIL STUDENT.

Poona.

19TH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the 19th session of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmednagar. A Reception Committee has been formed for the purpose. It is proposed to hold the Conference during the Easter holidays. The minimum fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. ten (10) only.

QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

A resolution of the Bombay Government reviewing the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1917, says the year under review was uneventful in the history of the Factory Department. It is, however, a matter of gratification to Government to find that, while the number of operatives increased by nearly 5,000 hands, there was a notable decrease in the number of children employed.

The system of child labour in Bombay has given rise to a number of abuses and still presents a very serious problem. Greater care on the part of the certifying surgeon in issuing certificates of age and physical ability is stated to have been the main cause of the reduction of children employed in mills during the past year, but the physical welfare of mill children is only a small part of the problem.

Government have frequently laid emphasis upon the great importance of providing these children with an adequate education. It is impossible to expect the full development of industries in India to materialise until a type of skilled artisan has been evolved and this can never take place so long as the big employers of labour remain indifferent to the educational requirements of the children they employ.

It is therefore with regret that the Governor in Council finds no allusion in the Collector's report to the question of the education of mill children.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

With reference to the remarks of the Chief Inspector on the progress made by the relations between the millowners and their employees, the main obstacle to the solution of the house accommodation question, says the resolution appears to be the feeling of distrust of their employers that permeates the minds of the labourers. Until this distrust has been removed by a gradual process of education, it is not to be expected that there will be any radical improvement in the sordid and insanitary conditions in which they live.

At the same time the Governor in Council is confident that a greater realization by the millowners of their responsibilities for both the material and moral welfare of their employees and a stronger co-operation among themselves for the purpose of adopting and carrying out a broad policy of house accommodation would go a long way towards reducing the miserable circumstances in which the mill hand lives and thereby increasing the quality and the quantity of his output.

Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Factory Department has been administered by Mr. Engel and his staff in addition to other duties in connection with the war.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTERN INDIA.

AN UNSATISFACTORY YEAR'S WORK.

The Bombay Government reviewing the annual report of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for the year ending the 31st March 1918, says the Governor-in-Council hopes that it will be possible to devote far more time during the current year to touring, especially in this presidency, where much inspection is required.

"The protection of ancient monuments is still very imperfect. It is not possible to keep these monuments in a proper state of preservation unless their owners will enter into an agreement with Government. The attention of district officers is therefore again called to the desirability of persuading private owners to take the necessary steps. It is not understood what the Superintendent means by saying that their owners are trying to twist their agreements so that their private properties should be the side the monument should benefit at the expense of Government."

It is further stated that the Superintendent has submitted a separate detailed report with definite proposals for combating it. Conservation seems to have been satisfactory during the year and Government are satisfied that the District Executive Engineers are fully alive to the importance of their archaeological duties. The question of maintenance of protected monuments in Bijapur which the Superintendent considers to be far from satisfactory should be taken up by him with the Public Works Department."

MR. PATEL'S BILL AND MR. VAIDY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. C. V. Vaidya gives expression to some curious views in his letter in your issue of the 20th instant. His main objection to the Bill seems to be that the progeny of the marriages sought to be legalized by the Bill will be treated as Chandalas, and the Bill will be allowed to enter the temple of Vithoba at Pandharpur and similar other privileges. One cannot help thinking that the progeny of persons who are ready to defy orthodoxy to the extent of taking advantage of Mr. Patel's Bill will hardly consider that a great privation. And if they do, they will have to make the best of it, as obviously no legislation can prevent social ostracism. It is to be hoped, of course, the caste system will lose its rigidity within the measurable period of time and that even this progeny will not suffer very much.

Mr. Vaidya seems to attach great importance to Smriti texts and says these cannot be modified even with the consent of all Hindus. I quite agree with him. Of course nobody can modify a text, even with the consent of the whole world. One may disregard the text, but the text will remain as it is. If he really means that it should have any influence on the conduct of all Hindus, I can only say that it is a standing shame to all Hindus that they should be ruled by any laws which cannot be altered even with the consent of all Hindus.—Yours, etc.

R. D. KARVE.

Dharwar, Feb. 22.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time back speaking to a Madras Police Sub-Inspector I gathered certain facts which would go to show that there is a very large scope of improvement in the Bombay Police, and I shall here try and give some of his first impressions together with any personal observations.

In Bombay, when the police places an accused person before a magistrate for "remand in police custody" to enable the police to make further inquiries in the case the magistrates, with one or two honourable exceptions, questions the accused who is surrounded on all sides by the police, "whether he is any objection to remain in police custody for the purpose of further inquiries in the case?" This formality in law is observed more in the breach than in the performance of it. The accused frequently never understands the significance of the question and merely nods, though in his heart of hearts he has no desire to remain in police custody.

If there happens to be an intelligent accused he objects on the ground of police "zoolum." The magistrate then asks him to show if he has any marks of violence on his person, or if he has any witnesses to prove his statement, which the accused is unable to do and still very often he is handed over to the police, whose favour he is sure to lose. I was told that such is not the practice in Madras. The accused in almost all cases is remanded to jail.

One who has seen some practice in our Police Courts, knows the nature of the punishment prescribed for the accused to get a confession. He is made to stand in a stooping position as if sitting on a chair. He is made to stand on one leg without holding the toes; and such other torture of a similar nature is inflicted on him. The accused is subjected to several other indignities. The police sepoy, several in number, would give slaps to the accused as if for fun, for the slightest show of defiance on the part of the accused. The language used towards the prisoner is always the choicest! Civility is a term unknown in the code of our police sepoy, hawaldars and jamadars. They are never taught to be polite towards the citizens, who contribute to their maintenance; but they are taught to be over-polite to the most ordinary European in the street. Even in law there is a racial distinction.

An Indian sepoy dare not question the name and address of an European who commits a breach of public peace, but he is at his best in displaying "his authority" and rudeness to the highest and most law-abiding Indian citizen. At the first sign of defiance he will march him to the Police Station. Even the slightest breach of traffic regulation will evoke his worst anger against the most respectable Indian, but he will never fail to *salute* any Tom, Dick, or Harry, who even does not care to glance at him. Another privilege enjoyed by an European even in the meanest walks of life, is that he would refuse to accept a process of the Court unless the same is served on him by a sergeant, and in the same way an Indian sepoy dare not lay his black hand of arrest over an European.

One more privilege enjoyed by the police in this city, of the favourable and partial treatment meted out to them by some of our magistrates in their cases. The magistrates are somewhat partially inclined towards the police in their prosecutions and hence they do not exact that strict standard of proof in police cases, as in cases between parties and parties. This apparent weakness of our magistrates encourages the police very often to go astray and misuse the powers vested in them by law. I also learnt that Mr. Armitage, who is the Commissioner of Police in Madras, is a great terror to his subordinates and has set his face strongly against corruption. He is said to move in the city under all disguises and does it so cleverly that the police suspects every man in the street to be Mr. Armitage, and therefore they are on their best behaviour. Does any of our inspectors, Superintendents or the Commissioner care to move about in disguises and thus keep the staff always on the alert? I think not. Once it is known to the police that the Commissioner moves out under disguise to watch the actions of his subordinates,—instead of moving with a police sepoy sitting in the front part of the car announcing his presence in the city,—it will produce a magic effect in his staff and that will lead to purify the existing unsavoury atmosphere. At the same time if the Bench and the Bar were to cooperate and assert their traditional independence of the police, a new era would dawn in India for the good of the rulers and the ruled.—Yours, etc.

"RUDA."

Bombay, Feb. 25.

AN APPEAL TO THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the name of the people of the Thana District, I beg to make the following appeal through your valued paper.

In this year of famine it is very difficult for our cattle to get any grazing and it is no wonder that the animals in search of grazing and food have driven into the Government forests which afford them a kind of shelter more than grazing. The rules of the Forest Department however prohibit such entry and the cattle are driven into the cattle-pound and the owners are further penalised into paying a fine to the Forest Department for the loss caused by the animals to that Department. The result is the very poor and the poor are forced to "get fat" over the meagre fodder that the poor cultivator made poorer by the famine can afford to give them. In these circumstances would it be too much to appeal to the Forest Department to relax their rules to favour of these dumb animals and their impoverished owners during this famine year? A word from you will perhaps do the needful.—Yours, etc.

DUMB AND POOR.

The Anglo-Indian Empire League, Burma, has written to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of the European High School Examination not being accepted for entrance to the Roorkee Engineering College, urging him to secure its acceptance.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

148 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

Cholera registered 8 attacks and 4 deaths, small-pox 6 attacks and 4 deaths, and plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Monday, and the total number of deaths from all causes was 148 as against 139 on the corresponding day of last year.

CITY'S HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

During the week ending the 22nd February, the total mortality was 1,175 and the death-rate 62.38. Deducting 41 deaths among recent arrivals from the morass and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,134 giving the death-rate of 60.20. The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 927 and the death-rate 49.21; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 638 and the death-rate 34.93. Cholera further declined to 162 attacks and 109 deaths; one of the cholera cases was imported. Small-pox registered 44 attacks and 20 deaths. Plague registered 4 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 430 and compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1918, which was 416 and the average of the week during 1914-18, namely 386.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The Calcutta Board of Health announced that both cholera and small-pox were epidemics in Calcutta during the week ending 15th February last, the mortality from these epidemics respectively being ninety and eighteen. The total mortality of the week was seven hundred eighty, the mean number of the last five years being four hundred eighty-four. During the week under report there was a sudden decline of forty per cent. in influenza mortality, the total being ninety-two.

B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I learnt from your paper that at the next meeting of the senate of the Bombay University to be held on Friday the 7th proximo, Mr. M. A. M. Khan is bringing forward a proposal to hold the examination for the B. A. Pass Degree twice a year. A sensible proposal of this kind should have been passed by the Senate long ago of their own accord; because it is of very great importance to students. Still, it is never too late to mend. Will my fellow-students support Mr. Khan and throw more light on the subject? I wish every success to Mr. Khan.

I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the above in your daily paper.—Yours, etc.

V. S. DONGRE.

Post Alandi, District Poona.

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE. A CHAPRASSI'S EVIDENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Feb. 19.

Replying to Mr. Harimohan Roy, witness Alladia said that he recognized the man named by him in a crowd of 500 or 600 whenever he lifted his head from his hiding place in the bushes. Before sending his wife and children to Chandpur, witness did not discuss the matter with his fellow residents in the same compound. Abdul told him that he had better send them away and shortly after Abdul's people left, witness took away his people also. Only Abdul remained at the house and witness returned to look after the house. So many things were lying out and the house had not been locked. So, witness returned the same night. At night some policemen were in his compound. Witness did not notice how many they were. They might have been one or two. They were talking the whole night in the compound. Witness could not say if there were 5 or 4 of them because he did not come out. About half an hour after day-break, witness went out without locking his door and without asking anybody to look after his house and returning very soon afterwards remained inside. When he heard the shots, Roli time was over.

On Justice Tudball enquiring from witness what the Roli time was, he became apologetic and said they were villagers and he did not understand time.

Justice Tudball seemed to regard the explanation absurd and told him that all the villagers understood what it meant. Replying to counsel, witness said, that there was no arrangement for food that day. No one had the leisure to look after the food, he said, and he had not enquired from his neighbours about it. A Police sepoy whom witness did not know had come to take him to Nalapur. He took him to the thana for making the statement. Witness did not know to whom he made the statement's whether to the Inspector or to an European.

Asked if he did not know whether he was a Hindoostani or an European, witness said "Ha, ha, Hindoostani that." Witness made his statement to him. He did not ask witness whether he had seen so many Katarpur men in the riot and so witness did not tell him. Hassan and Abdul were zamindars.

Justice Tudball remarked that our Muslim witness had said that only the Garabes were zamindars.

Witness corroborated it and said that the other Muslims were only cultivators. To Mr. Chatterjee, witness said that he saw the crowd coming from the north and the east after half an hour after his hiding. He saw only one crowd. They were 25 or 30 paces from him. The place where Moulabux was assaulted was about 14 or 15 paces.

WITNESS' FAILURE AT IDENTIFICATION.

On Mr. Roshanlal asking witness why in his first round in the jail he did not recognize Harprand, witness said, "it is now 4 months; how can I remember?" Witness added it was possible his eye did not catch him in the first round in the Court too.

Counsel remarked that the witness did not recognize even those persons whom, he said, he knew well. He went tip close to the man he knew and in a much smaller crowd he had failed to identify him. Was it possible that he could identify the men whom he had mentioned in a bigger crowd and in the terror stricken condition he was in? Counsel requested Court to note the fact carefully.

Mr. Wallach admitted that the intelligence of witness was very poor.

Witness said it was possible he might have overlooked. He also added that some people were sitting, some standing and some absent and he might have missed them.

Counsel asked him if he had complained to anybody about it. Witness said he did not. They were big people and he was afraid.

Justice Tudball asked counsel why witness should complain to anybody. Counsel explained others were not afraid and they had complained to the authorities.

Justice Tudball thought if others had complained, counsel ought to have suggested that they had been told to do so. If a man did not complain, said he, it was an indication of witness' reliability.

Counsel asked witness if he could identify the constable with whom he went to the thana. Witness said "no."

Counsel requested Court to note it as it was important. If witness could not identify the man with whom he went, how could he identify people in a crowd?

There was no re-examination.

A CHAPRASSI WITNESS.

The prosecution then called Azimullah, one of the men who were dug out of Alladia's cornbin. The man strode into the Court with a military air and stepped into the witness box with a military salute. He gave his age as 55 years and profession as "service." On being asked what kind of service it was, he said "sepoy" adding by way of parenthesis the word "Chaprasai." He was formerly of Meerut and at present of Dhanpura. He was the chaprassi of Abdul Rehman Karinda. During the few minutes which elapsed before he was examined by Mr. Wallach, witness seemed to be offering his prayers, though from his subsequent admission it would appear that it was not so and that his mind was not of a religious bent.

By no means the least interesting point about this witness was the respectful attitude which the prosecution counsel and presumably following his good example, the Court adopted towards him. It is difficult to say whether it was his military air or sympathy for some bodily weakness he is said to have been suffering from which was responsible for it. It is needless to say that following the good example set by the prosecution and the Court, the defence also addressed witness in respectful language. It may be mentioned by the way that so much consideration has not been shown to some of the most respectable among the accused.

On the day of the Id, said witness, he was at Dhanpura. He had gone there to

offer prayers. On the day of the riot he went to Ratanpur with his master Abdul Rehman. The latter rode a horse, and witness went on foot with him. They went there because the Sub-Inspector had sent for his master. Abdul Rehman was the constable who had come to call him. They went to the Hindu chaurpal, Abdul Rehman dismounted there and went up to the Sub-Inspector, leaving the horse to the care of witness and directing him to take it to the mosque. Witness tied the horse close to the mosque and then went to Hassan's house in order to rest on a chappay. At that time the house was empty. After about 10 or 11 minutes he heard shouts of "jaj" coming from the direction of the Mahadeo Chabutra. On hearing another shout from the eastern side witness got up, went out and stood at the corner of Tebi's house. While there he noticed 300 or 400 men coming from the East. They were Hindus and among them he recognized the 6 men named by him. The Court adjourned at this stage.

WITNESS GIVEN A CHAIR.

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 20.

On the Court re-assembling this morning the further examination of Azimullah, chaprassi was continued. The Court very kindly asked witness to take a chair as by standing he might feel the pain. After a great deal of hesitation and at first declining the honour, witness at last sat in the chair. Examined by Mr. Wallach, witness further described the incidents of the 18th until he was picked up at a grove on the morning of the 19th by two Europeans and taken with Police assistance to Jaspota. Witness then proceeded to identify the accused. Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said he was not dismissed by Lala Jagannath for his dishonest dealing. He resigned service with the Lala because his income was not sufficient.

The two Englishmen who picked him in the grove were the Collector and the D. S. P. He did not make a statement then because he had not yet recovered his senses. They did not ask him any questions. He made a statement 8 or 9 days afterwards. He told the Police that the Collector and the D. S. P. had found him in the grove. It was in the presence of the Circle Inspector. Witness did not know if it was recorded. In his presence something was written either by the Inspector or the Munsif. He mentioned to them that he had a talk with Karamat and gave the details mentioned by him in Court. He had not met Karamat since. But he had met Abdul Rehman. He had been living with him since. He had discussed with him the incidents of that day. He also mentioned to him his conversation with Karamat.

Asked what message the constable brought to his master, witness said that the Daryao Bak wanted him because he was a leading man to settle the dispute at Katarpur. Witness saw the Police at the chaurpal and also Hindus. But he did not remember about the presence of the Joint Magistrate. Abdul Rehman, beyond telling him to take away the horse to the mosque did not tell him anything. He dismounted the horse and went up to the Mahadeo Chabutra.

Witness had been to Katarpur once or twice previously but he had never before gone to the mosque. Questioned if he had to ask of anybody the direction to the mosque, witness said "No." "I saw it as we came from Dhanpura," said he and therefore he could lead his charge straight up to it.

Asked as to why all places the mosque was selected for tying up the horse, witness said that near the thana the horses belonging to the Police were tied up and there was no room there. Besides Abdul Rehman had told him so, though witness did not know why. On the question being pressed upon him, witness said there were horses under the mul tree. They were a lot of them horses and his was a mare (laugher). That was the only reason, said witness, why he did not tie up the animal under the mul tree. On his way to the mosque, witness did not see anybody, not even a crowd of Mussulmans. The mosque was very far off from Hassan's door. Witness had never before been to that house.

On counsel asking him why he did not go back to the Chaurpal after tying the horse, witness said it was because of a disease from which he was suffering. He wanted to rest.

Mr. Norton asked witness why he did not go to the Chaurpal and rest there.

Justice Tudball asked Mr. Norton, how could it be. He was only a servant and his sense of respect for his master would not allow him to do that.

Proceeding, witness said that when he entered the village he apprehended there might be trouble, but then he thought it might after all be settled.

Mr. Norton:—If you had apprehensions why did you not go to the Police?

Witness:—What could I do by going to them? Besides I had to look after my pony.

HIDING IN CORN-BIN.

When he entered Hassan's house, witness saw no one there. He walked in there and stayed for 15 or 20 minutes. He was in pain and was simply resting. He heard shouts and he did not go to the police because he was in considerable pain. He was still in pain as he walked out to the corner of Lala Tebi's house for purposes of observation.

Mr. Norton:—If you could walk so far in spite of the considerable pain, why did you not go to the Police?

Witness:—I could not go because the crowd was coming in all directions and I was afraid, I might be killed.

Mr. Norton:—That's all speculation.

Witness then proceeded to say that the crowd was 50 paces away from him less than that when he first saw it. It was shouting and carrying lanterns. After observing it for one, one-half or two minutes witness took to his heels. Within that time he had recognized the 6 men named by him and he did not see any one of them after his flight.

He had known Alladia and his house before that day having been dining there once. As he entered his house, he saw no one in the compound. There was Abdul Rehman in the room. And as soon as Azimullah chaprassi (he witness), came there, Abdul Rehman caught him by the hand and pulled him in. Witness was at a loss how to save his life and Abdul Rehman told him to take refuge in the cornbin. Beyond this no words passed between them.

Mr. Norton:—Did you ask Abdul Rehman how he was going to save himself?

Witness:—I was insensible.

On the question being repeated, witness said, "Where was the time for it?"

Abdul Rehman did not tell him, said

witness, there were already two men within. But witness noticed there were already two men inside.

Mr. Norton:—Before going in, you had a full view of any of them?

Witness:—Ha, before I entered? No.

Mr. Norton:—Did you see anybody?

Witness:—I noticed them. They were lying on their faces and I could view the whole of their person.

Justice Tudball said there he was with hardly any time to look about him.

Mr. Norton said that was not his question. He wanted to know if the witness saw them before he entered the bin and in what position those within were.

Justice Tudball:—He says he saw the whole of their body.

Mr. Norton said he wanted to see whether these men were really hiding or whether they were visible to people coming from outside and looking in.

Witness after considerable pressure, admitted he could see both of them. He was dressed on that day in the same manner as he was in court to-day. Of the two, one was lying and the other was crouching. When witness entered the bin he exchanged a few whistles with Karamat. It could not be visible to Abdul Rehman outside the bin. There were some clothes in it. Within 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 minutes he became insensible. He could not say whether he or Karamat first became insensible.

Witness said none of them tapped at the side of the bin. He did not notice while at Hassan's house any person running through the compound. He did not know how long Abdul Rehman stayed in Alladia's room. He became insensible.

Mr. Norton:—But before you became insensible?

Witness:—I don't know.

Witness then said that when he and Abdul Rehman subsequently met at Dhanpura, they had discussed the incidents. Abdul Rehman had told him that he had the men in the bin taken out and removed to the grove. He did not tell witness that he had heard Rahimbux was beaten or that any crowd had come into that compound. Abdul Rehman did not tell him about any persons who had beaten Rahimbux, nor did he mention Rasula, or Moulabux or Rahimkhata.

WITNESS AND THE POLICE.

While he was sitting in Hassan's house, said he, he heard only from Alladia's compound. He went out to ascertain and looked over the wall. He saw a lot of men collected there shouting "Marlo," "Marlo." He saw all this through a "thatti." Then witness turned back and went into the house again. The crowd was shouting and that was all what he saw and heard. He did not recognize any of them. He did not see Malie. He saw in the crowd 50 or 60 men. He did not see them going out of the compound. He stayed in Hassan's room for 15 or 16 minutes afterwards. Witness did not hear anybody giving any orders in the crowd. Witness did not tell anybody about it.

Then he tried to correct himself by saying that he had told Abdul Rehman about it and had also mentioned it in his first statement to the Police. He had never told any pleader. He was not staying in the Police camp. He went to the Police camp yesterday of his own accord.

Mr. Norton:—Have you seen Mr. Goad before?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Norton:—Where?

Witness:—At Jwalapur.

Witness had made no statement to the D. I. G., and he had not seen the Government Pleader before he saw him in court to-day.

Witness then said he was in the Police camp yesterday and he was told by the Government Pleader that his evidence would be taken yesterday. Witness went there about 9 a.m. and stayed there for an hour. He did see the Government Pleader there yesterday.

Mr. Norton then questioned witness regarding identifications.

SPEEDYING UP THE TRIAL.

PROPOSED EXODUS OF COURT TO DEHRA DUN.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Feb. 25.

Record progress was made to-day with the hearing of the case, when three witnesses were disposed of before the rising of the Court. On Saturday the prosecution counsel had mentioned that the witness Sakim, whose cross-examination had to be postponed owing to his illness, was here and if the defence had no objection she might be finished to-day. She was the first to be taken up this morning. Her examination by Mr. Norton was very brief and other defence counsel abstained.

Alladia, the "teli" was next called. He was put forward as an eye-witness of the incident at the mosque. Witness was sitting with Ma-bap, his wife and sister on the chaurpal facing the mosque. There were shouts from the north and east. When he heard shouts from Abdul's compound he ran away and hid in the southern room in his compound, whence he watched the crowds and the proceedings at the mosque and recognised the assailants of Shafi Bisati. Witness did not know what became of his people. He did not look for them and they did not look for him.

Justice Tudball wanted to know what happened to his people, whether they were spirited away by balloon or airship. Witness said he did not know. He ran away.

During the examination of this witness, after some days' respite the old formula "beat the pigs, burn the pigs and don't leave there seed" was repeated by him. Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said they could not send away their womenfolk because without their assistance buffaloes could not be milked. When he heard the shouts "beat the pigs," he became alarmed and ran into the house. Witness ran out of the house after about one hour. When he made his statement before the police, his mother, sister and wife were present. His mother made a statement. Witness did not know what it was. Witness was in the police camp and knew other witnesses that were there.

Mr. Norton asked witness about several others staying in the police camp and while doing so seems to have inadvertently used the word "prison" for "police," when referring to the police camp. The Court did

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

In the Warwick Plate we remark that SAMPIER, who ran prominently in the Byculla Club Cup, has declined in favour of ANTHRACITE, who came up well in the Mansfield Plate in superior company. We therefore give him the 1st chance.

GLADIATOR 2
BLACK KITE 3

In the Flemington Plate
FORFEIT LASS 1
CRESETT 2
PATRICK 3

In the Haydock Park Plate
LEMON 1
FOOTMAN or STAGELAND 2
COUNTY CRICKET 3

In the Fermoyle Plate
Mr. Goulds's Bracket.
CHERRY & BLACK or
SUNGLARE 1
BATTEN 2
FLOTELLE 3

The Baghdad Plate
FURY 1
MOULTAN 2
DARTMOOR 3
Fluke Nizam-ul-Mulk.

The 1st Division of the Hamadan Plate
TIGER 1
MAURITIUS 2
SANNIYET 3

The 2nd Division of the Hamadan Plate
BETA 1
EASTERN STAR 2
LE GRAND 3
Fluke Golshan.

The 3rd Division of the Hamadan Plate
AMERICA (sure Win) 1
ASFOOR 2
BENARES 3
Fluke Shahzada.

TIPS BY "SIMLA BIRD."

WARWICK PLATE.
ANTHRACITE 1
FIRST FLIER 2
SUMMER THYME 3
GLADIATOR Fluke.

FLEMINGTON PLATE.
PATRICK 1
FORFEIT LASS 2
BLACK WALNUT 3
CICATRIZ Fluke.

HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.
NERISSA 1
ROYAL BAND 2
FOOTMAN 3
COUNTY CRICKET Fluke.

FERMOYLE PLATE.
SUNGLARE 1
SAUNTERER 2
MOUSME 3
VICE CHAMBERLAIN Fluke.

BAGHDAD PLATE.
DARTMOOR 1
MOULTAN 2
MANDIL 3
ROSE HILL Fluke.

HAMADAN PLATE, Division I.
TIGER 1
BY CHANCE 2
SANNIYET 3
DEALWOOD Fluke.

HAMADAN PLATE, Division II.
HONEST BEAUTY 1
GOLSHAN 2
BETA 3
JAMNAGAR Fluke.

HAMADAN PLATE, Division III.
SHAHZADA 1
ASFOOR 2
AMERICA 3
TIPPERARY Fluke.

not notice it, though one of Mr. Norton's colleagues corrected him and Mr. Norton immediately corrected himself by saying "police camp," though in and outside the Court he told his brother counsel, "it's all the same." Mr. Goad, who appears to have overheard the remark, pushed Mr. Wallach against Mr. Norton calling the police camp a "prison camp." He heard Mr. Norton say loud enough for him to hear that the two were the same.

Mr. Norton:—I said that to my friends.

Mr. Wallach:—But we heard it and you haven't withdrawn it.

Mr. Norton:—It is a slip I have unintentionally made, but if Mr. Wallach says the observation has caused him pain, I express regret. He has sat so long among those gentlemen that I should have thought him acclimatized.

After further examining witness, Mr. Norton resumed his seat and the Court rose for lunch. After lunch the witness was further cross-examined. There was no re-examination. Rustin Taga of Chandpur was then called and his examination was concluded before the Court's rising.

PRISONER SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Harimohan Roy presented a formal application for the release on bail of Daltan accused who is in the jail hospital suffering from consumption. The Commissioners agreed to call for a report from the Civil Surgeon. They thought his case was becoming worse and promised to pass the necessary orders and wanted counsel to state in the application that in his absence evidence may be continued to be taken.

After the Court had risen, the President intimated to the defence counsel that Government had suggested that after the evidence had been taken on both sides, the Court may adjourn to Dehra Dun for arguments. As Mr. Norton had left already, the defence promised to report tomorrow after consulting him.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

Yesterday's matches in the Western India Tennis Championships now being contested on Queen's Road courts provided a great deal of surprise to the spectators. Something unexpected was witnessed in all the games which were between:

Rendall and Irwin and Killery and Shimidzu;

England and Cheetham and Fyze and Syed Hussain; and

Rendall and Lady Tata and Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row.

The first match ended favourably for Rendall and Irwin who beat Killery and Shimidzu in two sets by 7-5; 6-2. The most notable feature of this event was the phenomenal good play of Irwin as against the shabby exhibition of Killery and Shimidzu. Irwin smashed almost all the balls successfully and unlike as on the previous days the net did not prove an obstacle to him. He also placed well and helped Rendall considerably in winning the match. On the other hand both Killery and Shimidzu slurred at every step and in spite of great effort's lost the match without trying their opponents considerably. Killery's services were unusually weak and he did not improve the situation by resorting to underhand twist service. He raised his balls uniformly with a view to lob but that tendency proved fatal to his side. It came quite handy to both his opponents with their height to dispose of the points without any great discussion. Once or twice it is true, Killery sent the ball on neutral ground but that only set in relief his miserable play yesterday. His partner Shimidzu too seemed to have suddenly lost all his strokes and was hopelessly out of form. He hit the ball right out of the court or into the net and rarely if ever made a good service. His extreme efforts to pull up were responsible for the first set having lived up to 7-5. An acknowledged good player he showed a very bad specimen of his game yesterday. Rendall was quite himself and with the help of Irwin won the match in two sets.

England and Cheetham then played Fyze and Syed Hussain. The Mussulmans were soon disposed of and this contest did not provide any interest. Fyze did badly and made things worse by a kind of "shovelling" his balls which were severely punished equally by England and Cheetham for straying near them. Syed Hussain was more careful than ever before and served effectively. Unlike his partner he bore some style but that did not do for much. The Europeans beat the Mussulmans quite easily in two sets by 6-3; 6-3.

The Mixed Doubles match which was the last event of the day was interesting beyond all expectation. Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row had almost lost the first set for Rendall and Lady Tata's had secured 5 games to love when quite unexpectedly and therefore with more interest, the success of the evening turned in favour of the former pair. The Hindu pair pulled up and showed exceedingly fine game. Ranga Rao in spite of his illness was everywhere on the court at the same time and never let a single ball go against him. The tussle grew more and more severe in which Mrs. Row played a very good part. She did not miss a single ball she could help and abandoning the habit of monotonously sending comfortably high returns to be smashed at once, she exhibited good judgment and skill. She often placed nicely and in the last point of the tenth game of the first set lobbed the ball cleanly out of the reach of both Rendall and Lady Tata and gained the fifth consecutive game.

Having thus equalised Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row played cautiously and gained the sixth game also. Their opponents also put more energy into the play and the match dragged on to 10 all without any decision being arrived at. The two subsequent games were well fought out and secured by the Hindu partners, which closed a long-drawn set in their favour at 12-10. They had gone into three games in the second set when further play had stopped as F. had grown too late. Rendall and Lady Tata were then leading by two games to one and the unfinished match is to be continued to-day. It will certainly be very interesting to watch if Mrs. Row should keep as steady and acute as yesterday. Ranga Rao is well enough and Lady Tata's beautiful negro strokes and the points of Ranga Rao continues up to the mark also.

RESULTS.

The following are the detailed results of the matches played yesterday:—

DOUBLES.

Major Rendall and Irwin beat Col. Killery and Shimidzu 7-5, 6-2.

England and Cheetham beat A. A. Fyze and Syed Hussain 6-3, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played to-day.

NO. 1 COURT AT 5-15 P.M.
Z. Shimidzu and Mrs. Monk Mason v. Irwin and Mrs. Reynolds.

NO. 2 COURT AT 5 P.M.
Rendall and Lady Tata v. Ranga Rao and Mrs. Row.

The winners of this match will then play R. D. England and Mrs. Norie.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The proposed conference of the Indian Chambers of Commerce has been postponed for the present. The Bengal Chamber have ascertained that the idea of holding a conference was favourably received but that two of the leading chambers would find it to be very difficult to be represented. In these circumstances, the Bengal Chamber thought it desirable to postpone the conference and a suggestion had been made to that effect to other chambers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notice under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ninth Extra Meeting. Mahalaxmi Race Course. First Race starts at 2.30 p.m.

S. S. Havidar with English patrol masts expected at daylight.

Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Anthropological Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the rooms of Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall.

FRIDAY, February 28.
Masonic Hall, Poona Gymkhana Club, 8 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, annual meeting, 7 p.m.

"Shivratni," Hindu Holiday, Post Office closed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
P. and O. S. S. Aronda with English Mails at 6th February, due at daylight.

MONDAY, March, 3rd.
G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7.5, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7.5, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Patience Cinema: 7.5, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7.5, 8.45, and 10.30 p.m.

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PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. GORAIKAR.—We cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 26th February, 1919

THE MINT STRIKE.

We understand that since the 14th instant most of the workmen, numbering over two thousand, employed at His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, have been on strike and that in consequence the Mint has remained closed. As already reported in this paper at the time, the trouble at the Mint began on the 23rd of last month, when the men went on strike as a protest against the low wages which were being given to them. Their demands were, (1) that all of them should be granted a permanent increase of four annas per day on their wages, irrespective of their pay or status, and (2) that everyone of them should be given a bonus equivalent to two months' salary. The strikers were, however, prevailed on to return to work on being given to understand that no representation of theirs would be entertained so long as they remained on strike and that when they returned to work their grievances would be sympathetically considered. After a few days the men were told that all that they would receive was a "scarcity" allowance of one anna per day in the case of those in receipt of a daily wage up to eight annas and two annas per day in the case of those earning nine annas and more a day. This allowance, moreover, was not to be permanent but only for the months of December 1918 and January and February, 1919, after which it was to be discontinued. After such a magnanimous concession to these low-paid

workmen—a concession which would bring at the most an addition of a rupee and a half and three rupees respectively per month to their income—it is no wonder that the men should have gone on strike again, firstly on 27th January and subsequently on the 14th of this month.

In connection with the strike on the 14th instant there is one significant fact that deserves a little notice. On the 27th January the strikers addressed the following petition to the Mint Master:

Sir,—In your reply of the 23rd instant to our petition of the same date you inform us that you will make no further recommendations to the Government of India until we come back to work. We humbly beg to state that we are willing to resume work if you deign to inform us within how many days we may expect to get what we pray for. As you are aware, our prayers are:

(1) that each one of us be granted a permanent increase of four annas per day irrespective of our pay or status; and

(2) that every one of us be given a bonus equivalent to two months' salary.

As you will readily admit, Sir, our requests are just and reasonable. As is well known to you, there has been an abnormal increase in rents and an unprecedented rise in the prices of foodstuffs, clothing, etc., and we, poor people, with our meagre incomes, are quite at a loss to know how to make both ends meet. As a matter of fact we have been living from hand to mouth. In short, our case is most pitiable, and we sincerely hope you will be pleased to give it your most careful and sympathetic consideration and obtain for us from the Government of India the bonus we pray for.

According to a further representation which was sent to the Mint Master on the 11th February, the petition we have reproduced above was submitted through the Police Inspector, Mr. Canty, who

played the part of a mediator between the Mint authorities and the workmen and who assured them that their grievances would be redressed in about a week's time. Though a fortnight passed no reply was given to the men's petition. This is not all. The Mint Master, in a notice put up at the Mint on 23rd February, coolly told the men—who had by that time gone on strike again seeing that no redress had been given them—that he had received no representation whatever regarding their grievances and that he did not think that he could do anything more for them! It is amazing that under the shelter of red tape the Mint Master should in this manner play fast and loose with these miserably paid labourers! If the Mint Master is right in saying that he has received no proper representation from the men—though he is no doubt fully aware that their demands are what has Inspector Canty to say in the matter? What has he done with their petition? Did he or did he not show it to the Mint Master?

It is scandalous that responsible officials should treat workmen employed by the State in this manner. It is discreditable in the highest degree and the Government of India, who are the employers of these men who can hardly make both ends meet in these days of high prices and pestilence, should lose no time in stepping in and putting a stop to the scandal. Why do the Government of India allow their employees to be so badly treated when most other employers have realised that the economic pressure necessitates increases of pay? The State should be a model employer. Or is it that the Government of India, being so far removed from the spot, are unaware of the sufferings of these men who are all of them daily-wage earners and who are therefore bound to suffer the most by the strike? The demands are not unreasonable, seeing that an increase of 30 per cent. or more has been conceded to workmen everywhere. The pittance of Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3 per mensem, which the Mint Master in all his generosity is prepared to give, and give only for three months—is such as no employee, however miserably situated, would be prepared to accept and be thankful for. Surely, His Majesty's Mint is not on the verge of bankruptcy that it cannot treat its men a little more considerately!

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

The Rate-payers' Association of Hyderabad, Sind, has effectively demolished each and every one of the charges made by the Government of Bombay against the suppressed Municipality of the city, in the official Press Note of December 3rd last, with a view to bolster up the irresponsible "Committee of Management" which was set up in place of the Municipal Council. The very fact that the Government of Bombay—or rather the Commissioner-in-Sind, who, doubtless, inspired the Press Note—wrote up so late as December 3rd, though the "Committee of Management" was due to cease its existence on December 5th, according to the announcement made three years ago, and that no arrange-

ments whatever had been made to reconstitute the Municipality at the appointed time, displayed either gross negligence on somebody's part to keep the Government informed of the approach of the date of expiry of the Committee or a contemptuous disregard of the civic rights of the people. An explanation is to be found in the fact that Lord Willingdon's Government were obliged to wake up at the eleventh hour, as a result of the indictment of their administration in regard to local Government generally and this matter in particular during the Willingdon Memorial agitation, and to issue a hurried Press Note to offer some sort of justification for their supineness. The Government Press Note recorded an appreciation of the "satisfactory results achieved by it (Committee of Management) in the face of serious difficulties" and went on to refer, with glowing satisfaction, to the fact that whereas in the previous three years the Municipality had expended Rs. 1½ lakhs in excess of its current revenue, the Committee of Management had "by a thorough policy of retrenchment and economy in two years effected a saving of 1½ lakhs by reducing the current expenditure below its current income."

We are not told, nor are the citizens of Hyderabad aware of, what the "serious difficulties" were which the Committee had to face. But, apart from that, what are the facts regarding the Municipal finance of Hyderabad? The members of the superseded Municipality conclusively demonstrated at the time that the general current expenditure did not exceed its current income and that if they had applied a part of the Reserve

Fund of proceeds from land sales to non-current items of expenditure, they had done so for very valid reasons and in several cases with the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind.

To quote the words of the Rate-payers' Association's reply, "the sale-proceeds from lands were mainly applied to the acquisition of land for the improvement of the city, the elimination of slums, the extension and widening of lanes and streets and it was fully understood that this use of the sale-proceeds was a loan from the Reserve Fund, which was to be repaid as soon as Government lands, which the Commissioner-in-Sind had recommended as a grant to the Municipality to wards the cost of the City Improvement schemes, had been made over and sold by it." Moreover, the so-called misapplication of sale-proceeds was made by the Municipality when the Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt was its President with his full knowledge and consent. It is extraordinary how these official heads of Municipalities, who, as every one knows, exercise absolutely autocratic powers, can, when it suits their purpose, turn their backs on their colleagues and disclaim all responsibility for things done with their full knowledge and consent! Surely, they cannot wash their hands off all responsibility in a decision which was made, if not with their active cooperation, at least without a word of protest from them? As to the claim of the Committee of Management to have effected a saving of 1½ lakhs in two years, this is what the Rate-payers' Association has to say about it. According to it, the saving has been made

"by abandoning the set-back schemes, by starving many works of utility, by neglecting sanitation, drainage, roads, lighting, etc., and doing nothing to improve the amenities of life in the city. Moreover, the saving is largely due to increased taxation in various directions, octroi, water-tax, water-rate, wheel tax, which have enabled it to increase its annual revenue by over half a lakh of rupees."

To effect retrenchment by any and every means, regardless of the needs of the city, and to enhance revenues by free taxation and thus present a "satisfactory" balance sheet, is not a difficult feat and as the Rate-payers' Association says, it could have been achieved by the old Municipality if it had been so minded. If it had done so, the powers-that-be would have come down upon it and charged it with reckless disregard of public welfare. The whole attitude of Government betrays a lack of true appreciation of the difficulties facing Municipal bodies in India which are kept in leading strings even when they have passed their teens.

There is one other point in connection with the proposed reconstitution of the Municipality to which reference must be made. The official Press Note stated that the Commissioner-in-Sind had recently sanctioned a revision of the franchise, which was expected to raise the number of voters from about 4,000 to about 12,000 and that in the reconstituted Municipality the Commissioner would be requested to arrange for one-third nominated and two-thirds elected membership, as well as for separate representation for Mahomedans. It is difficult to understand why, in regard to so large and important a Municipality

as that of Hyderabad, the nominated element should be kept so high as one-third. The Government have announced their intention to reconstitute in the near future all the larger Municipalities in the Presidency on the basis of four-fifths elective majority. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms a radical overhauling of the Municipal machinery will be necessary. Why, then, should the Bombay Government keep back from the citizens of Hyderabad their just due? Since separate and direct representation is assured to Mahomedans, there is no excuse for Government to keep the nominated element in the Municipality at so high a level. We trust the Bombay Government will lose no time in issuing instructions to the Commissioner-in-Sind to arrange for a proportion of one-fifth nominated and four-fifths elected members in the new Hyderabad Municipality.

Notes of the Day.

Indemnities.

In the full tide of the general election Mr. Lloyd George declared that Germany must pay the war costs up to the hilt. Sir Eric Geddis wanted to strip Germany as it did Belgium. War-cost indemnity has been since the general cry and bills have been submitted by the Allies for their war costs. Britain and France are for recovering full costs from Germany, but America is of opinion that actual war damages only should be recovered. It is not a question of merits. On merits Germany is bound to pay ever over and above war costs. It is a question of the capacity of Germany to pay. Reuter learns that it is realised that it is impossible for Germany to pay the total war costs of the Allies and that it is for the Peace Conference to decide what lump sum should be recovered. It is not anticipated that the distribution of the amount recovered will present any difficulties. The needs of those countries that have suffered most, like Belgium, will be met first.

The Arms Act.

We are glad to learn that the invidious racial distinctions in the enforcement of the Arms Act will be swept away. Mr. Montagu said in Parliament that in addition to the abolition of racial distinctions, all persons of recognised status and character will be enabled to obtain licences. The Arms Act grievances were time and again brought to the notice of Government, but nothing had been done by them to remove the genuine complaints of the people. It now remains to be seen in what spirit the new provisions are enforced by the authorities in India.

An Unworthy Decision.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Monday rejected all proposals to enable women to become Municipal Councillors. The views expressed by some members on the question of enfranchisement of women and the decision arrived at by the majority in the Corporation were both unworthy of what boasts of being the model institution of its kind in the country. That being the case we do not think the cause of the enfranchisement of women will be materially affected by what happened in the Corporation. The decision of the Corporation has merely once more brought into relief the fact that it does not represent the best elements in the City and that if it is to be the democratic body that it should be its constitution should at once be radically changed by making it fully representative of all sections of the citizens.

High Honour for an Indian Student.

To the list of Indian students, who have won high academical distinctions abroad, is to be added the name of Mr. S. A. Khan, whose thesis on the "East India Trade in the Seventeenth Century" has gained him the Doctorate of Literature of Trinity College, Dublin. The only other Indian recipient of the Litt. D. Degree, is, we believe, Dr. P. K. Acharya, on whom the London University conferred this high distinction in October last in appreciation of his researches on architectural monographs in Sanskrit. We do not know which of these two brilliant students is the first Indian to receive the Litt. D. Degree of a British University. Particulars of Dr. Acharya's career were given in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 12th January last. As to Dr. Khan, we learn, from "The Times", that he was educated at the High School, Moradabad, U. P., and entered as a student at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1910. After a two years' course he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1914, he graduated with First Class Honours in History, being third on the honours list. He, moreover, gained a university prize in 1914. Dr. Khan's career, as that of many of his compatriots studying abroad, shows that the Indian in-

tellect can hold its own in competition with the keenest intellects of any nation in all spheres of human knowledge.

An Arts College for Hyderabad (Sind).

We understand that the Hyderabad (Sind) College Association, which came into existence recently with the object of bringing about the establishment of a first grade Arts College at Hyderabad, at an early date, has addressed the Director of Public Instruction urging Government to take the lead in the matter and help the people of Sind to realise their hopes. The Association has collected about fifty thousand rupees, but since at least a lakh is required to make a start and the Association is not in a position to make up the balance, it has appealed to the Government either to start a Government college or make liberal grants towards the maintenance and equipment of the college, which the Association will undertake to establish. We think that the proposal of the Association, in the circumstances pointed out, is a reasonable one.

Duty of Government.

The various provincial Governments have recognised it as their duty to establish colleges in all places where they are needed, though Bombay in this respect has been unfortunately lagged behind, thanks to the illiberal traditions of our local hierarchy. Whereas, almost every district in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies can boast of one or more colleges, whole groups of districts in this Presidency have remained without a single Arts College. The whole of the Southern Division, comprising six districts, had no Arts College till the other day, when the Karnatak College was ushered into existence after prolonged negotiations, lasting over many years. The province of Sind with its six districts and over three and a half millions of population, has only one Arts College, at Karachi, and that is quite crowded. The desire of the people of Sind for a second college in their midst is quite legitimate and Government should waste no time in taking steps, in cooperation with the people, to meet that desire.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Western India Tennis Tournament on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Girl Guides' Meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club at dinner on Tuesday.

The Maharaja and the Maharani at Cooch Behar left Calcutta yesterday by the Madras mail for Colombo where they will join steamer Shimpoo Maru bound for Maradell.

The Maharaja Tagore has been laid up with a bad attack of fever and cold and confined to bed.

It is understood that Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.I.E., will continue a Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for another year.

LORD SINHA.

HOW HE VIEWS HIS APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.
The following extract from a letter written by Lord Sinha from the British Delegation, Paris, to Mr. J. N. Roy in reply to the latter's message of congratulation, will be read with interest:—
"I am sure you all realize that these honours are intended not so much for me personally, as for our country, and I am confident that I will have the prayers of all my countrymen that my enforced exile though under dignified circumstances, may prove of some little service to our country."

DIFFICULTY OF HOMEWARD PASSAGES

REPRESENTATION OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.
The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recently addressed the Government of India on the difficulty of securing homeward passages and also on high fares charged. Owing to these difficulties, a large number of commercial men whose trade is long overdue will be compelled to remain in this country. Such a state of affairs, they say, is manifestly altogether unsatisfactory and it is calculated to reflect seriously on the efficiency of mercantile staffs. The Committee have represented the matter by a cable to the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce requesting that body strongly to press upon the Home Government the imperative necessity for immediate despatch to India of more passenger steamers.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

H. E. the Governor who recently remitted to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught twenty-three thousand pounds sterling as the first instalment of Bengal contributions to the King George's fund for sailors has received the following telegram from H. R. H.:—
"Delighted to hear of the splendid response by the people of Bengal to appeal for King George's fund for sailors."

CIVIL WAR IN BAVARIA.**STATE OF SIEGE IN BADEN.****SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA DECLARES WAR ON GERMAN EMPIRE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

OPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Karlsruhe says a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Baden owing to grave disturbances at Mannheim. The proclamation says the disturbances at Mannheim have been instigated by the Spartacists as a protest against the death of Eisener and the Government is determined to prevent outbreaks in Baden like in the Ruhr District, Munich and Berlin.

A telegram from Munich says a new Socialist Ministry is being formed to which three representatives of the workers, soldiers, and peasants will be attached in an advisory capacity. It is declared that the Diet will be summoned as soon as possible and the present military forces be disbanded and superseded by a Republican Defence Militia composed of members of Trade Unions and Peasants League.

The Weimar correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung interviewed the Minister of Defence, Noske, who said the resistance of the Spartacist troops in the Ruhr region would shortly be broken. Intervention was necessary in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha which had declared war on the empire. It was not intended to send troops to Bavaria.

A telegram from Munich says Minister Auer was still alive on Saturday, but his condition is critical.

NEW SOVIET PRESIDENT IN BAVARIA.**MUNICH GARRISON SIDE SPARTACISTS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is stated that although the garrison of Munich is on the side of the Spartacists, troops elsewhere in Bavaria are remaining loyal to the Government. The new Soviet Government has appointed Simon as president.

GERMAN ANXIETY TO ANNEX GERMAN-AUSTRIA.**AUSTRIA TO BE A NEUTRAL STATE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

PARIS.—The "Temp," referring to the Weimar Assembly's anxiety to annex German Austria, having twice in the past fortnight passed a resolution unanimously in favour of doing so, suggests that Austria should be made perpetually a neutral state.

UPROARIOUS MEETING OF ESSEN MINERS.**A GENERAL STRIKE RESOLVED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

COLOGNE.—The Essen miners have passed a resolution in favour of a general strike after an uproarious meeting at which revolvers were drawn and the moderate element expelled.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to affirm that the commercial resources of the Far East would reach their full or gradual development according as the still dependent countries of the Orient are fully or gradually released from European colonial tutelage. Thus their usefulness to the cause of universal welfare would be complete.

Commercial intercourse.

Such is, to our mind, the logical basis of, and requisite for, a great commercial boom in the Orient. For commercial intercourse in the East could only be carried on a due scale between one country and another, and between Europe and the Orient, that day, to which we are anxiously looking forward, on which the East and West could meet each other, not the one as a dependency or expansion field of the other, but as true friends in unbridled enjoyment of equal international rights, and we trust God that day will come with the opening of the new age and the inauguration of the new statesmanship to come and stay for ever and for good. No doubt the great European powers will soon realize that this is worth their true earnest effort, for the promotion of intensified business intercourse in the Orient.

In closing, allow us to offer to you, Sir, the services of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, and to express to you our hope that in your being of further service to your home country, you may see the wisdom of extending that service to the Orient and to Humankind.

Let us all cooperate.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.**MR. HODGES' WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 25.

Mr. Hodges, Secretary to the Miners' Federation, stated at Mansfield that in order to avert a national disaster, the Government should secure the wages and hours report before March 14th. He declared that the railwaymen and transport workers supported the miners. He urged that the municipalities should buy and distribute coal with a view to saving the middleman's profits.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.**AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO BRITISH CHARTER.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 25.

PARIS.—There is a hitch in the International Labour Legislation Commission. The British Drafts Labour Charter advocates freedom of workers to go from country to country as they please but the Americans strongly oppose this, being anxious to exclude foreign labour from America.

INVENTION OF A NEW AEROPLANE ENGINE.

30,000 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

PARIS.—Doctor Raton has invented a new aeroplane engine based on the principle of the turbine. It is designed to produce thirty thousand revolutions a minute enabling far greater altitudes to be attained and flights from Paris to Algiers in five hours, Constantinople in eight and Cairo in eleven.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN LONDON.**TO BE ORGANISED ON TRADE UNION BASIS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 25.

A meeting of the medical profession in London passed a resolution by 207 votes to 20 in favour of organising the profession on the Trade Union basis in view of the far-reaching changes consequent on the coming of the Ministry of Health.

GERMAN STEAMERS IN BALTIC CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Havas agency states: The French torpedo boat Oriflamme has captured two German steamers navigating in the Baltic without authorisation. They are now on their way to Dunkirk.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION IN VIJOULIA.**HORRIBLE CRUELITIES PERPETRATED.**

FOR RESISTING ILLEGAL TAXES.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPUR, Feb. 25.
The condition is growing serious in Vijoulia (Udaipur). More arrests are being made on account of passive resistance to 75 illegal taxes. The Maharana ordered the authorities not to harass the people till the decision, but the prisoners are fixed in khora, forced to lie down in the open day and night uncovered, without food, dragged like a cart on stones, and beaten till they agree to pay the illegal taxes and not to agitate. Serious discontent prevails over this brutishness. Tej Singh Faujdar of Vijoulia openly defies the Maharana's authority and says that nothing more than a fine of some five or ten thousand rupees on Vijoulia can be demanded by his Highness. The people's hope lies only in God overhead.

ALL-INDIA MODERATE CONFERENCE.

LIKELY TO BE POST-PONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The second session of the All-India Moderate Conference which has been arranged to be held here during the forthcoming Easter holiday is likely to be put off till after the Reform Bill is actually introduced in Parliament. The Reception Committee of the conference has already been formed, with Sir Benode Chandra Mitter as Chairman, but several members of the Reception Committee have expressed desire that the conference should be held after Lord Southborough's report is out. It is understood that the Moderate leaders are in communication with the leaders of other provinces on the subject and the Reception Committee is likely to reconsider the question.

CONVENTION OF IRISH RACE IN AMERICA.**CARDINAL GIBBONS' RESOLUTION.****SELF-DETERMINATION FOR IRELAND URGED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Feb. 25.

PHILADELPHIA.—At a convention of the Irish race in America Cardinal Gibbons submitted a resolution calling on the President and the Congress to urge the Peace Conference to grant self-determination to Ireland.

DEMAND TO ELIMINATE MONROE DOCTRINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

PHILADELPHIA.—Cardinal Gibbons' resolution which was passed unanimously included the declaration that if the League of Nations were created all features infringing the traditional American policies including the Monroe Doctrine should be eliminated.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION MOST SATISFACTORY.**M. PICHON ON PEACE CONFERENCE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 25.

PARIS.—M. Pichon interviewed by Reuter's representative stated that M. Clemenceau's condition on the 23rd was most satisfactory and the Premier confidently hoped soon to resume work in the Cabinet and the Conference.

M. Pichon thought that the preliminary Peace Treaty might be ready for signature in the middle of May. This did not signify the final Peace settlement, but would merely lay down the preliminaries on which the associated Governments wished to conclude peace.

FATE OF GERMAN FLEET.

The Conference had not yet considered the question of the fate of the German fleet. The Reparation Commission was now on the point of reaching an agreement as regards what constituted reparation. The question of making Germany, Austria and Hungary pay indemnities had not yet been considered. There was reason to believe that the Spartacist movement had taken a strong hold in Bavaria and Munich was in a state of civil war.

The Peace Conference was about to reach an agreement regarding the Russian policy, when M. Clemenceau was incapacitated, but M. Pichon thought there would not be much difficulty in this connection as soon as the Premier returned.

M. CLEMENCEAU TO PRESIDE AT PEACE CONFERENCE ON 27TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

PARIS.—It is anticipated that M. Clemenceau will be able to preside at the meeting of the Peace Conference on the 27th.

M. CLEMENCEAU.**EXPECTED SHORTLY TO RESUME WORK**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Havas agency states: Hopes are expressed that M. Clemenceau will be able to resume work in a few days.

THE COST OF THE WAR.**QUESTION OF GERMANY'S LIABILITY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Havas agency states: Probably the question of Germany's western frontiers will come before the Council this week.

No doubt exists that neither Germany nor any other power could ever possibly afford to pay compensation for damages plus the whole cost of the war. The practical view gaining ground among the delegates is that Germany being in the position of a bankrupt in view of her huge liabilities to the Allies should be made to pay as much as Allied experts estimate can possibly be extracted from her.

M. Pichon stated yesterday that the lines taken in the discussion would be first, to ascertain the total amount that Germany could pay, secondly to decide how much the Allies should ask and finally, the proportion in which the recoverable sum should be distributed among the different Allies. M. Pichon discussed the extent to which the provinces which formed part of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and now belonging to the new states under the eagle of the Allies will be

PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT WILSON.**14 SPANIARDS ARRESTED.****A NEW YORK SENSATION.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

NEW YORK.—Fourteen Spaniards were arrested on Sunday night in connection with a plot against President Wilson.

MURDER OF THE AMIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that according to advice from Kabul, the Amir of Afghanistan was attacked and shot dead in Laghman Camp early on the morning of February 20th. The motives of the murder are at present obscure. No arrests have up to the present been made.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Press Bureau makes the following announcement:—The Treasury states that it is impossible altogether to dispense with the control of capital issues, but it is necessary to reconsider the principles governing sanction and avoid placing unnecessary obstacles in the way of providing capital for the speedy restoration of commerce and industry. In view, however, of the numbers of fresh issues expected a new Defence of the Realm Regulation has been made prohibiting issues except under the Treasury's licence and the Capital Issues Committee has been reconstituted with new terms of reference.

DEATH OF SIR GUY CALTHROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

The death is announced of Sir Guy Calthrop, the Coal Controller.

ELEMENTARY NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.**PROPOSAL IN MADRAS COUNCIL.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

In connection with the Hon. Mr. Ahmed Thambi Marakayar's resolution at the recent session of the Madras Legislative Council recommending the establishment of elementary navigation schools, it is understood that a conference of ship-owners and others interested is to be convened by Government shortly at Madras for discussing the proposal.

The mail steamer Aronda with the outward mails of the 6th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

held responsible for the share of payments due from the enemy.
The Czechoslovaks accept their share of the responsibility.

ALBANIAN CLAIMS.**REFERRED TO GREEK AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Press Bureau states:—A communication from Paris announces that a meeting of representatives of the Great Powers at which Marshal Foch was present referred the Albanian claims to the Greek Affairs Committee and also considered the information and proposals from the Inter-Allied Commission at Warsaw.

REPARATION COMMITTEE'S DECISION.**TO HASTEN WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Press Bureau issues a communiqué from Paris stating that the Reparation Committee has decided to hasten the work of sub-committees entrusted with the valuation of damage and means of payment. Mr. Hughes was chosen President of the third sub-committee appointed to study the measure of control and guarantee.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLES AND CZECHS.**INTER-ALLIED SUB-COMMISSION FOR SETTLEMENT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 25.

WARSAW.—The Inter-Allied sub-commission is proceeding to Prague for the purpose of composing the differences between the Poles and the Czechs.

INDIA AND PHILIPPINES.**SIR W. MEYER ON THE PARALLEL.****SIGNIFICANCE OF HOME RULE MOVEMENT.****ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIAN TROOPS IN WAR.**

Sir William Meyer, ex-Finance Member, who is now on a visit to the Philippine Islands, made the following statement to a local paper regarding the parallel he saw in Indian and Philippine affairs. He was entertained at a banquet given by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce when Signor Gregorio Nieva, Editor of the "Philippine Review", made an interesting speech, which is also reproduced below:—

Sir William Meyer's statement runs as follows:—

The home rule question which has been brought to the front in India, more than ever on account of the war, is a political issue there, although party politics do not enter into the matter so far as the home government in London is concerned. Sir William pointed out, there are two main parties in India, the extremists who are in favour of immediate home rule while the moderates are fairly well content with the rate at which self-government is being extended. It was a noticeable fact, Sir William said, that the politicians who had made no personal sacrifices for the cause of the allies in the war, were eager to make capital of what their fellow countrymen had done in the Indian armies which fought in Flanders, Mesopotamia, Palestine and East Africa, and to insist that a greater measure of home rule should be extended as a just reward. The men who actually took part in the campaigns, however, are for the most part satisfied with the present state of affairs under the British rule and exhibit confidence that Britain will proceed wisely in the gradual extension of self-government.

Sir William pointed out that there were few Indians who aspire to political independence for India. As a rule, their aspiration is home rule which will place them on a par with Canada and Australia in their relationship to the British Empire. They realize that independence would be exchanging a certainty for an uncertainty, since there are dangerous elements in the population which might cause chaos or continuous unrest, while they are not unapprehensive of possible exploitation by some other foreign power.

The rapidity with which self-government shall be granted to the people of India has of late received sustaining attention on the part of the British government. Sir William declares, Mr. Montagu Secretary of State for India, went over the matter carefully about a year ago with Lord Chelmsford who was then as now Viceroy, and submitted recommendations contemplating a greater measure of authority to the natives, especially in the conduct of their provincial affairs. Some British residents of India are of the opinion that Mr. Montagu's recommendations are too liberal although they by no means satisfy the hopes of the extremist party of native politicians.

One phase of the question which Sir William touched upon was the clamour on the part of the Indians for some sort of a protective tariff in order to allow them an opportunity to develop native industry along manufacturing lines. This proposition does not meet a responsive chord in England, especially among the merchants, since British commercial policy has been based traditionally on free trade lines, and since manufacturers at home do not care to see development in India along manufacturing lines. The Indians, however, argue their chances for great industrial and economic development are lessened if there is not an opportunity to utilize at home the raw materials which they produce.

With relation to the agricultural conditions Sir William said that much had been done in the way of extending credit to the small farmers who comprise the great producing class. They organize their rural credit societies to finance their needs for conducting their farms, and in addition receive liberal loan privileges from the central government through the provincial governments. The system has worked out beneficially to the farmers who are being freed to some extent from the persecution of usurers. Sir William expects to gather data on the rural credit work as it has been organized in the Philippines and is especially interested in the relations existing between the Philippine landlords and their tenants.

India's part in War.

Speaking of the part which India has played in the war, Sir William, was emphatic in his praise of the loyalty and patriotism displayed by the Indian troops. Although there were only some 150,000 native troops and 70,000 British in India, at the outbreak of the war, Lord Hardinge released 50,000 native troops for service in Europe. The work which they did at Ypres is now a matter of history. These troops were subsequently recalled for campaigns in conjunction with other Indian troops nearer home in Mesopotamia and Palestine. In the later sphere of activity especially they achieved great success and

were largely responsible for the complete and final defeat of the Turkish army. There has been a great expansion of the Indian army since the war started, the recruitment for the present year being a half a million men.

There was surprisingly little trouble in India while the Indian troops were engaged in fighting the Germans and the Turks, Sir William said. A few native anarchists, inspired by plotters with headquarters in Seattle and San Francisco, attempted to stir up revolts but failed miserably. The Indians as a whole have been unwaveringly loyal.

SIGNOR GREGORIO NIEVA ON THE PARALLEL.

At the banquet given in Sir W. Meyer's honour by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce the following speech was made by Signor Gregorio Nieva, Editor of the "Philippine Review":—

It is a source of sterling gratification for the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, in whose name I have the privilege of speaking now, to have Sir William Meyer, a distinguished guest of honour to-night. Coming as he does from a great neighbouring country—a sister country indeed—where he held an important government position for and in the name of a great power, of which India is still a dependency, his stay in the Philippines, however short, is indeed timely, at this juncture of world politics, and may not be without fruit of correct impressions, deeply etched in his heart and mind, as to the new community spirit now beginning strongly to bind the whole of the Orient as a well seasoned sequel of the Great War and the awakening of Oriental consciousness.

We have, Sir, read with eager interest your statement in one of the local morning dailies regarding the parallel between you in Indian and Philippine affairs. We are glad, Sir, to note that you see such a parallel, and that your visit is for the pre-determined purpose of studying our present political and economic conditions. This would seem to indicate what greater influence our present status may exercise in your future labors on behalf of India, and that you have not overlooked the fact that sound politics and economics can never part away.

Kioship with India.

To a certain extent, there is actually some parallel between Indian and Philippine affairs, particularly as regards the destinies of the two peoples in the Far East. India and the Philippines cannot feel themselves different peoples because of the place they hold on earth, and because both come under the common term of "Oriental peoples." Their aspirations are very much similar, and, however different one country may physically seem from the other, such dissimilarity dwindles to insignificance in the broadening horizon of the Orient. On the other hand, India has been, during the last century and a half, under the dependency of a Power that has unfortunately been the mother of small nationalities in Europe, while the Philippines has had the very great fortune of being, during the last two decades, under the guidance of that power which is now at the head, effectively and wholeheartedly, of world Democracy, and of the new idea of binding the world together with the bonds of sympathy and friendship—America. Thus you see that there is really some parallel between India and the Philippines as well as between America and Great Britain. And while it is not yet all the parallel we wish it should be, we feel confident their purposes and their aims, and their motives will at last become all one and the same at one time. And this is important to the promotion of public welfare in the Far East and to the happy creation of that new psychology and that new atmosphere so strongly and so devotedly advocated by our President. Of this the Philippines furnish a very gratifying evidence. During the three distinct stages of our existence under the glorious flag of America, that is, nobly leading us to full independent nationhood, one under purely American administration, one with the cooperation of the former Philippine Assembly, and one, lastly, under our almost exclusive legislative and administrative responsibility—all three in less than two decades—the commerce and revenues of the Islands have steadily grown up fully in proportion to the growth of our political institutions. This would lead us

(Continued in Column 1.)

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

NATURE OF RELIEF MEASURES.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

The following press note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—
The following information indicates the development of the famine situation in the Bombay Presidency since the publication of Press Note No. 11834, dated the 3rd December 1918, and the nature and progress of the measures taken to deal therewith.

2. Declarations under section 35 of the Famine Relief Code of the existence of famine and scarcity respectively have been made in respect to the undermentioned areas:—

FAMINE.

- (1) The Eastern Mahals (i.e., Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Petha) of the Panch Mahals District;
- (2) The Ahmednagar District;
- (3) The Sirur and Khed Talukas of the Poona District.

SCARCITY.

- (1) The Ahmednagar District;
- (2) The Kaira District;
- (3) The Western Mahals of the Panch Mahals District;
- (4) The Jambusar and Vaghra Talukas of the Broach District;
- (5) The Kathiawar Agency;
- (6) The West Khandesh District;
- (7) The Bhussaval Taluka and the Ellabud Petha of the East Khandesh District;
- (8) The Nasik District;
- (9) The Poona District, with the exception of the Sirur and Khed Talukas;
- (10) The Satara District, with the exception of the three talukas and two pethas which comprise the "Mawal" or hilly tract;
- (11) The Karmala and Malsiras Talukas of the Sholapur District;
- (12) The Athani and Chikodi Talukas of the Belgum District;
- (13) The Bijapur District.

Briefly stated, the areas affected either by famine or by scarcity consist of North Gujarat, including Kathiawar and a small tract in the north of Broach District, West Khandesh and a small tract on the eastern confines of East Khandesh, the Deccan with the exclusion of almost the whole of the Sholapur District and of the Mawal country of Satara, and, finally, the adjacent portions of the Southern Division, namely, Bijapur and the northern part of the Belgum District. The aggregate area under famine measures 8,697 square miles of territory with a census population of 12,50,000 souls. The scarcity area measures 55,694 square miles.

3. In dealing with the nature and extent of the direct relief operations which are in progress it will be convenient to refer shortly to each district separately and give a brief indication of the famine conditions prevailing in it and of the character of the direct relief measures adopted to meet them.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedabad.—Although the Bhal tract of the Dhandhuka and Dholka Talukas has suffered severely, there has as yet been no special demand there for employment, the people finding sufficient work on fair wages in collecting natural fodder such as fir roots in the Nal and in other directions. The test works that were opened early in the season failed to attract workers and had to be shut down. Some fourteen works, half of them P. W. D., and the remainder Local Board works, are now open and give employment on ordinary wages (six annas for men, four for women, and three for children) to about one thousand people. Recently, as a test, a work was opened with piece-work wages of nine annas per 100 cubic feet, but the people would not stay on it. It is expected, however, that as the present principal source of employment ceases with the exhaustion of the natural fodder supplies, it will become necessary soon to open famine works in the Dhandhuka Taluka. Sanction has been obtained to the construction of the embankment for the Dhandhuka-Dholka railway as a famine work. Hitherto, gratuitous relief has been given from village charitable funds assisted by the Ahmedabad Relief Fund, the latest total of persons in regular receipt of such relief being 1,438; but these funds are nearing exhaustion, and the distribution of doles from Government funds began in Dhandhuka Taluka on the 15th February and will shortly be commenced in the Dholka Taluka and possibly South Daskroi. A poor house has been recently opened at Ahmedabad.

Kaira.—Conditions in this district are much the same as in Ahmedabad. The people are finding considerable employment in various agricultural operations, in gathering fodder and firewood, and in other miscellaneous forms of casual labour. Small village test works have at different times been started in various localities, but they have generally failed to draw workers, and the majority of them have had in the end to be closed. The latest figure of workers on such works has remained open is only 277. Several small works on ordinary wages have also been opened, but, generally speaking, the attendance at them has been quite insignificant. A good deal of charitable relief has been forthcoming for the administration of which a District Committee and Taluka Committees, the former in touch with the Presidency Relief Fund Committee, have been organized. Doles, however, have had to be given sooner and more extensively than in Ahmedabad, and the latest total of recipients is 6,272. A poor house is about to be opened at Anand.

Panch Mahals.—The Eastern and the Western Mahals present widely different conditions. In the Eastern Mahals, with

its large Bhil population, famine conditions have already established themselves. Between the middle of November and the middle of December four test works and two ordinary P. W. D. works were opened, and these were subsequently supplemented by the addition of five additional test works. The works consist either of road construction or of tank excavation, the latter being small works of the nature of village works. Since the 15th December, eight works have been either converted into or started as regular relief works, the remaining three works being conducted as ordinary P. W. D. works. The total number of workers at present employed is 6,945, of whom 709 are on the latter works. The workers are almost entirely Bhils, and, fortunately, acting on the advice of the local officers, they came on to the works before their resources were exhausted, so that they are generally in good physical condition. Gratuitous relief is being given to 1,397 persons, excluding village servants. Charitable relief is also being given through the agency of non-official taluka committees from a fund of Rs. 21,600 received from various sources, and takes the form of the distribution of clothes, the grant of subsistence to respectable persons who cannot work, and assistance to poor cultivators in purchasing Government fodder, grants to cheap grain shops, etc. In the Western Mahals test works are ready to be opened as soon as conditions indicate their necessity.

Broach.—Only a small part of the district is seriously affected. Cotton picking has hitherto been giving ample employment. In Jambusar and Vaghra, the two scarcity talukas, there are four test works with a total of about 300 workers. A considerable number of small P. W. D. and Local Board works are also being executed in various localities of the district on ordinary wages. The total number of persons engaged on all these works is just over a thousand. Gratuitous relief has hitherto been administered exclusively from charitable funds, the number of recipients being some 1,700, but the distribution of Government doles has recently commenced.

Kathiawar.—So far, it has been found unnecessary to keep open any famine works in the Agency. A test work instituted in Palitana had to be closed after a short time owing to lack of workers. Direct relief has consequently been confined to the distribution of doles, the number of recipients of which totals 1,370.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

West Khandesh.—The presence of a large Bhil population in this district makes it necessary to watch the situation carefully, but thus far there has been no occasion to institute famine works, as the collection and transportation of fodder from the extensive grass producing tracts of the district has given rise to an extraordinary demand for remunerative employment. Up to the present, therefore, only a couple of road works on ordinary wages have been started, and these are now employing some 470 persons. Gratuitous relief on an extensive scale has not been necessary, and in so far as it is given, it is confined to the Taloda and Shadha Talukas, where the number of recipients, excluding village servants, is about 300. Preparations are being made to open poor houses, chiefly for orphan children, at Dhubia and Sindkheda.

East Khandesh.—Only a small corner of the district is affected, and, generally speaking, employment, chiefly in the cotton ginning factories, is ample. The Local Board works recently started on ordinary wages are attended by some 400 persons. Nasik.—Over the western half of the district the crops have been fair to middling, and the labour portion alone is at all seriously affected. Ample employment is provided by two large railway diversions, the Bhandardara dam work on the confines of the Nasik and the Ahmednagar Districts, irrigation on the Godavari canals, and extra P. W. D. works, of which three have recently been started. It is possible that no famine works will be necessary at all. Gratuitous relief has so far been unnecessary except in the case of village servants. Charitable relief, chiefly in the shape of cooked food or grain, is being dispensed in some of the larger towns.

Ahmednagar.—This is the most severely affected district of the Deccan, the crops having failed universally except in parts of Jamkhed and Karjat Talukas. The declaration of famine was made in January. There are four regular relief works in progress, namely, the Parner-Wadgaon road work, the Kulkarna road work, the Visapur Tank work and the Karjat-Rasin road work. Besides test works in the Akola and Parner Talukas, a village work has also recently been opened in the Rahuri Taluka. The total number of workers and dependants on these works is now 12,000, and is increasing rapidly. The proportion of dependants to workers is unusually high, a feature which is also characteristic of the relief works in the Poona District and which may be accounted for partly by the large number of cases in which the bread-winner of the family has been carried off by the influenza epidemic and partly by the more able-bodied having proceeded further afield in search of remunerative employment.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

It has been the policy of Government in this famine to afford the maximum amount possible of employment on current market wages, the object being to maintain by opportunities of working on remunerative wages the level of the moral and physique of the people and so prevent them from gradually lapsing into a condition in which they would ultimately be forced in large numbers on to famine relief works in a depressed state of vitality. In accordance with this

policy, there has been, in all affected areas, a large expansion of the programme of public works suitable for the employment of a large scale of unskilled labour. In the Ahmednagar District, the great Bhandardara dam work is capable of giving extensive employment in these conditions, but as it was found that the rates sanctioned in the estimates for this project were not sufficiently high to attract workers in large numbers, arrangements were made to import direct on to the works regular supplies of grain which are sold at prices considerably below the current market rates. Similarly it is in contemplation to start the construction of the earthwork embankment of the projected Belapur-Shevaon railway, though, in view of existing conditions, this work may have to be undertaken as a regular famine relief work. Gratuitous relief is being given to 8,400 including some 3,000 village servants. Village kitchens also provide relief to 580 persons.

Poona.—The greater part of the district on the east side is affected to the same severe extent as Ahmednagar, the conditions in the Sirur Taluka being especially bad. There are at present in this taluka regular relief works especially at Kondliapur and Karegaon. As these are metal-breaking works, the conditions of which are somewhat trying, it is proposed, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to open the Ranjanagar Ganpati tank as a large relief work, on to which the bulk of the people now on the original two works will be drafted, leaving only some 30 per cent. of the total number of workers on the latter. In the Khed Taluka there are three test works, one road construction and the other two metal-breaking, but two of these are now being converted into relief works. The total number on relief works is 2,333 with 1,033 dependants, and on test works 3,711. Apart from these works there are other P. W. D. works on current wages, such as the Warwand Tank work (Dhond Petha) road work in the Jambur and Indapur Talukas, and silt clearance from the Mutha Right Bank Canal, which employ about 900 persons. Gratuitous relief is being given to some 2,000 infirm and 4,750 village servants. A poor house has been established at Poona, but there have been no admissions to it yet. A similar institution is also being organized at Dhond.

Satara.—Only the east of the district has been severely affected. It has not yet been found necessary to start famine works anywhere, as the cultivation of the rabi crops still affords fair employment, and there has been considerable emigration to outside labour centres. Two Local Board works are being carried on for observation purposes on normal wages, but the attendance is only 257. The question of constructing the embankment of the projected Korogon-Satara railway as a famine work is under consideration. There are 2,244 persons, besides 553 village servants, in receipt of gratuitous relief.

Sholapur.—Owing to the advent of timely rain, which assured the prospects of the rabi crops, conditions in this district are almost normal except in the Malsiras Taluka and parts of the Karmala Taluka. Disborder on the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts. As it is now necessary to give gratuitous relief in these areas a declaration of the existence of scarcity in these parts has recently been made.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Bijapur.—For the same reason as in the case of the affected parts of Sholapur scarcity is being declared in this district. The number on gratuitous relief is 1,781. The ordinary public works which have been started are poorly attended. Special measures of relief are being devised for the weavers who are generally in a distressed condition.

Belgaum.—The tract affected is the extreme north of the district. Harvesting, trestle cutting operations and the deepening of wells for which takavi has been advanced are affording plenty of employment. The Ahmadi-Darur road work was started, but has so far been poorly attended. Gratuitous relief is being given to about 1,400 persons.

This completes the survey of the direct relief operations for human beings in progress in this Presidency. The aggregate number of persons on relief works is 22,000, on test works 5,000. The number of recipients of Government gratuitous relief other than village servants is 19,000. These figures do not take account of the persons employed on ordinary P. W. D. and Local Board works.

4. With regard to the fodder situation, the Controller of Famine Fodder is disposing of the following supplies:—

- (1) Army grass at Mannad (Nasik District) 367½ lakhs of pounds.
- (2) Army grass at Bhussaval (East Khandesh) 76 lakhs of pounds.
- (3) Grass imported from the Central Provinces, 148 lakhs of pounds.
- (4) Grass from the contract area in West Khandesh, 300 lakhs of pounds.
- (5) Contracts made by the Controller in the controlled area (Surat and Thana Districts), 710 lakhs of pounds.
- (6) Contracts made by the Forest Department in the controlled area, 251 lakhs of pounds.
- (7) Special contract made for the Panch Mahals District, 25 lakhs of pounds.

Total Rs. 1,875 (Equivalent to 84,730 tons).
The following despatches of famine fodder have been made by the Controller up to date:—

NORTHERN DIVISION.	
	Lakhs of pounds.
Ahmedabad	162
Kaira	255
Panch Mahals	7
Broach	74
Kathiawar	83
Total	581
CENTRAL DIVISION.	
West Khandesh	10
Nasik	57
Ahmednagar	166
Poona	184
Satara	30
Sholapur	11
Total	408
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	
Bijapur	7

Dharwar	
	4
Total	11
Grand Total	1,000

As per the Controller's operations, grass cutting and baling has been organized in various localities, more especially in the Belgum and Khanapur forests, whence it is hoped, with the assistance of a labour corps which has been engaged for the purpose, to extract 75 lakhs of pounds for the supply of North Belgum and Bijapur. Similar operations are in progress in the forest areas of the Satara and Poona Districts and may be expected to produce another 50 lakhs or so. All these supplies are being issued to cultivators at a uniform rate of Rs. 15 per thousand lbs., either on cash payment or as takavi. This distribution is taking place from numerous depots, which have been organized in all the important districts.

Facilities for the grazing of cattle in forest areas and the use of grass therefrom are being freely given. It is estimated that no less than six crores of pounds of grass have been removed at a permit issued for the purpose of four annas per cent. load from the forests in the north of West Khandesh.

Throughout the Deccan and in parts of Gujarat, systematic efforts are being made to popularize the use of prickly pear fodder, grants aggregating Rs. 35,000 having been sanctioned for this purpose. In the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts, in particular, demonstration camps, where the cattle are kept and fed for a time on this fodder, being then returned to the care of their owners after the latter have obtained sufficient experience of how to prepare and feed the fodder to their animals, have been organized on an extensive scale. An improved form of blow lamp for removing the thorns of the prickly pear has been devised and will soon be turned out in large numbers and supplied to cattle owners willing to take them.

Grants have been made for the purchase of cotton seed to mix with the coarse fodder and so improve its nutritive qualities. Regular cattle camps have been established in some districts, notably in the Poona District, where four such camps, maintained from charitable funds, are in existence. A cheap fodder shop for milch cattle is being run in Poona by the local Relief Committee aided by a Government grant of Rs. 5,000. A supply of chaff-cutters has been purchased by the Agricultural Department for issue to cultivators to admit of all available fodder supplies being utilized to the greatest economical extent possible. The Department is also arranging for the reaping, chopping and bagging for despatch of large quantities of the high jowari stubble left standing in the fields in the Jalapur and Bardoli Talukas of the Surat District. On the receipt of the Director, a grant of Rs. 45,300 has been sanctioned for irrigating, by means of pumps, some 300 acres of "bet land" in the bed of the Narbada River for the production of fodder crops. An allotment has been made for the grant of advances of takavi to "rabaris" (professional graziers and cattle breeders) to enable them to preserve their breeding stock. Finally, large sums have in the aggregate been advanced as takavi to assist in the grazing of irrigated fodder crops on wells.

These measures, which are only directed towards the preservation of the plough cattle of the affected areas, are being supplemented by the extensive operations of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, which has made large purchases of grass for distribution to the owners of milch cattle. Arrangements have been made with the Controller for the export on behalf of the Fund of certain quantities of grass from the controlled area and the taking over of a proportion of the stocks of baled grass released by the Army Department. The pinjrales in Gujarat have also been allotted supplies of grass subject to the certification, after inspection by veterinary officers, of the animals to be maintained therefrom as fit for preservation. Special arrangements are also being made for the maintenance of the milch cattle of the dairies in the Kaira District, an industry which it is important to preserve.

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STRAIN ON RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

Owing to the severe strain imposed on the available railway transport by the conveyance of the immense quantities of grain being raised up to Gujarat on Government account, it has not been possible to issue priority passes for export from the controlled area, except very sparingly. But the arrangements for steam-baling all the Government grass destined for despatch are now approaching completion, and as soon as they are in full working order the consignments of bulky hand-baled grass which are now congesting the railway lines will be much reduced. It will then be possible to release a proportion of wagons for the movements of grass on private account. The necessity, however, of ensuring the supply required to meet the industrial and commercial needs of Bombay City is a factor in the situation which cannot be overlooked.

It is not possible at present to form any reliable estimate of the extent to which the useful agricultural cattle have so far been preserved through the present fodder supplies. From a recent report by the Collector of Ahmedabad it appears that the mortality has already been heavy, and the mortality has been kept down to a comparatively small proportion of the total stock of cattle, and that too confined almost entirely to the more or less useless animals. The Commissioner considers that there is good ground for hoping that, provided that no unexpected developments occur, it will be possible to save practically the whole of the useful plough cattle in his charge. The position in the Deccan, however, appears to be distinctly worse in this respect than in Gujarat and in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona where there has already been heavy cattle mortality. But even in the Deccan, if cattle owners could be induced to use prickly pear fodder, the efficacy of which has by now been sufficiently demonstrated, it is probable that, except in the very worst affected areas, a high proportion of the useful cattle could be saved. The extensive resort to this form of fodder seems indeed to offer the only situation of the question, for there is little prospect of obtaining any further supplies of imported grass, and those that are available are manifestly insufficient

except to keep going a very small proportion of entire agricultural stock of the affected areas. A circumstance which enhances the difficulties of the situation is the fact that the large herds of cattle which had been driven into the forests and jungles for sustenance are now being forced by the increasing drought to return to the villages, where they cannot subsist unless provided either with imported grass or with prickly pear fodder. Also, where animals have so far been maintained on small patches of fodder crops irrigated from wells, these resources are now coming to an end owing to the drying up of the wells. The cattle problem in the Deccan is undeniably an extremely serious one.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

5. The following statement shows in thousands of rupees the latest estimates of suspensions and remissions of land revenue for the areas in respect to which scarcity or famine has been declared:—

Ahmedabad suspended Rs. 13,41, remitted Rs. 93, Total Rs. 14,34.	
Kaira, suspended, whole revenue, remitted all arrears of previous years and entire water rate.	
Panch Mahals, suspended Rs. 221, Total Rs. 2,21.	
Broach (2 talukas), suspended Rs. 6,57, remitted Rs. 2, Total Rs. 6,59.	
West Khandesh, suspended Rs. 15,20, Total Rs. 15,20.	
Nasik, suspended Rs. 13,20, remitted Rs. 1, Total Rs. 14,25.	
Ahmednagar, suspended Rs. 14,57, Total Rs. 14,57.	
Poona (8 talukas), suspended Rs. 7,15, Total Rs. 7,15.	
Belgaum (2 talukas), suspended Rs. 1,21, Total Rs. 1,21.	

The allotments made up to date for the grant of ordinary takavi advances are as follows:—

	Rs.
Northern Division	24,22,000
Central Division	25,52,000
Southern Division	4,06,000
Total	Rs. 54,10,000

FOOD SUPPLIES.

6. As regards the question of food supplies, the situation is as follows:—

Rice.—The Food Commissioner has allowed this Presidency an allotment of 350,000 tons of Burma rice for the first four months of this year. The supply necessarily depends on a sufficient quantity of shipping being available, and this point must be considered when further reductions of freight are asked for. Although it is very desirable that the freight should be reduced to the lowest possible point, the danger must not be incurred of driving ships away to more lucrative employment. The rate of freight has been reduced by nearly 50 per cent. as that with the coming of the new Burma crop on the market, the price of rice will be appreciably less than what it was three months ago.

Wheat.—As regards this, much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining wheat from the Punjab. The Food Commissioner has largely increased the amount up to which certificates can be issued, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to ensure a larger amount being obtained over the Railway. The Punjab Government are attempting to prevent the price of wheat rising unduly in the Punjab. It is hoped that a very considerable amount of Australian wheat will be available in Bombay. This wheat should be delivered at a price lower than that at which the Punjab product can be brought to Bombay and should therefore have an excellent effect in keeping down the price of the latter. The amount of wheat that can be brought to India cannot at present be stated owing to demands from other places and also owing to great difficulty in obtaining shipping to bring the wheat.

Jowari and Bajri.—As regards these food grains, the Government of India have directed the removal of the restriction on their passage from one province to another. It is hoped, therefore, that the supply in Bombay will be very considerably increased. The exact effect of the removal of restrictions cannot yet be correctly estimated. Government hope that with the free passage from one province to another the prices will tend to be more level. At the same time it must be remembered that there is an acute shortage of jowari and bajri and that many places in India require them. The supply, therefore, of these articles is likely to be short, and dependences must in the main be still placed upon Burma rice.

Gram.—The crop of this is reported to be good in other provinces, and it is hoped that a considerable allotment will be allowed by the Food Commissioner.

All grains brought by sea on 25 rail into the Bombay Presidency travel under priority certificates, and they are required to be sold at controlled rates both by the wholesale dealer and by the retailer. It is sometimes complained that these rates are not properly observed, and there can be no doubt that many retail dealers break their agreements either by adulteration of quality or by selling at a price higher than that agreed upon by them. When such cases are found, the dealer is no longer allowed to obtain grain under priority certificate, but is safeguarded, however, against malpractices by the starting of cheap grain shops. They can be run either by local bodies or by associations or by individuals. The best are those which are run by persons acquainted with the grain trade and working without any view to profit. Such shops cannot be expected to be run at a profit and are indeed extremely likely to be run at a loss. They, however, serve a most useful purpose in checking both the prices and the malpractices of retail dealers, because although the small consumer will prefer to go to the shop with which he is accustomed to deal, he will not do so if the difference in quality and price is marked. It is, therefore, very desirable that these cheap grain shops, of which a considerable number have already been established in several districts, should be opened in as many centres as possible. Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs for the grant of advances to Local Boards and Municipalities to enable them to finance such shops.

7. A matter which has been engaging the attention of Government is the influx of famine refugees, principally beggars and persons unfit for work, into Bombay City. The

"BLACK BILLS BLOCK ALL PROGRESS."

NO CONFIDENCE IN DEPUTATION.

MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO PANDIT MALAWYA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

In reply to an inquiry as to when Mr. Gandhi would start for England as a member of the Congress Deputation, he has wired to the Hon. Pandit Malawya as follows:—

"I have no confidence in deputation. Rowlatt Bills block all progress."

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

An open-air meeting was held yesterday evening at the Triplicane Beach to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Resolutions expressing the protest of the people to the Imperial Council would have been passed if the members of the country by declining as a body to serve on the Select Committee and calling upon them to disassociate themselves from any responsibility for these Bills, asking this anti-Rowlatt Bills Committee to prepare a petition, to get it indifferently signed with a view to its submission to Parliament to mark the opposition of the people to it, and authorising the Committee to collect funds for drafting and sending the petition were passed. Among those who attended the meeting were Messrs. Kasturbaring Iyengar, T. V. Venkataswami Aiyar, A. Rangasami Iyengar, S. Sathyanarayana, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Bepin Chandra Pal.

Mr. Pal in his speech dwelt at length on the Rowlatt Committee's report and the revolutionary movement. He did not want the Indian people to commit political suicide. They did not want secret conspiracy which would be the death of their hopes. The real remedy to check the revolutionary movement lay in the reconstruction of their legitimate desire for freedom with the reasonable requirements of the Imperial connection.

question of taking action under the Epidemic Diseases Act to prevent such persons from travelling by rail or steamer to Bombay has been considered, but the proposal was neglected on various grounds. Arrangements have accordingly been made for their deportation to a central poor house at Chembur in Salsette, where also a relief work will eventually be organized for such as are found fit to work. The refugees, who are generally in a state of extreme destitution, are first collected in a clearing house at Chembur managed at Government expense by the Municipal Corporation, and are then drafted to the Chembur poorhouse. Up to date the number so dealt with is 681. It is the intention, as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete, to distribute the inmates of the Chembur poorhouse, who now number 586, according to their place of origin over the several municipal poor-houses which are being got ready for the purpose at Ahmedabad, Anand, Poona, Dhond and elsewhere. It is in order to provide housing accommodation for such of the immigrant labour as is suitable for employment in Bombay City, Government have arranged with the Improvement Trust that the latter should construct on their behalf a considerable number of temporary dwellings either on land under their control or on vacant sites which are being temporarily acquired by Government under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

NO ANXIETY AS TO HEALTH OF PROF. L.

8. It is some satisfaction to observe that, with a few minor exceptions, the reports from the several affected areas indicate that the general condition and health of the people continue for the present to give rise to no special anxiety. The Collector of West Khandesh recently reported that the physical condition of the people was astonishingly good, all things considered, and that the powers of resistance were proving much greater than had been anticipated. For the Ahmedabad District the latest report is to the effect that the people are standing the strain of the famine well. In the case of the Poona District it is stated that only among the lowest strata of the population, such as the Thakars and beggar children, are there any signs of emaciation. None of the reports disclose any of that aimless wandering of the people, which is one of the surest signs of the presence of severe distress and of inadequate relief measures. It has been observed, and probably correctly, that if it had not been for two extraordinary factors in the situation, namely, first the influenza epidemic which, apart from its heavy toll of lives, seriously impeded agricultural and food operations at a critical moment and greatly reduced the vitality of the people in the initial stage of the famine, and secondly, much of the rise in the price of food-stuffs as was due to extraneous and not merely local causes, the failure of the rains, last season would not have produced true famine conditions at all. As regards the public health in the affected areas, cholera has so far appeared only in a few of the towns. Tapti villages of West Khandesh and, for a short time, in the Jambur Taluka of the Poona District. But with the advance of the season and the rapid exhaustion of the drinking water supply, the occurrence of further and much more extensive outbreaks must be regarded as practically inevitable. Action is being taken to supplement the water supply so far as possible. A grant of Rs. 1,67,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on this object in the Northern and Central Divisions, and Rs. 25,000 have been allotted for special well-boring operations, principally in Gujarat. The necessary medical and sanitary preventive measures are also being taken.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 1st March, 1919.)
THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. E. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardwick, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avenia's b e g Redepoor, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. P. De Soysa's b e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. D. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomo, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S. h e g Black Kite, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g William The Beau, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch n h am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Messrs. J. Mervin's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e m Necessity, 6 years.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 11 miles.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. P. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. P. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Bodenham, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b e g Bricolla, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S. h e g Footman, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's ch e h Red Quail, 6 years.

The above race is declared null and void and the following race substituted:—

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 11 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Entry.—Rs. 20, to close at 4 p.m. Tuesday, the 25th February, 1919, with Rs. 20, in addition if not struck out by 6 p.m. on Thursday, 27th February, 1919.

THE 41st MIPLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 3 years.

Mr. Bennett's ch a h Othello, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. Bennett's g a h Balloon, 5 years.

Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. Bennett's g a h Ornate, 13-21, 3 years.

Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tarnania, 4 years.

Mr. Noble's ch a h Warmister, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. Vailbhoy's b e g a h Spinner (late Chatham), 13-21, 6 years.

Dr. S. A. Aziz and Mr. Shaik Yusuf's ch a h Cherry Ripe, 4 years.

Mr. E. M. Lotia's b a h New Era, 13-21, aged.

Mr. E. M. Lotia's b a h Beadmaker, 13-21, aged.

Mr. E. M. Lotia's b a h Last Day, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. E. M. Lotia's b a h Istambul, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Devilom, 6 years.

Mr. Linder's ch a h Port Arthur, 5 years.

Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's b a h Chairman, 3 years.

Mr. H. G. Ally's b a h Ajmer, aged.

Mr. N. Jhangir's b a h Nassau, 6 years.

Dr. A. V. M. King's b a h First Attempt, 4 years.

Mr. Mowlad Haji Ali's g a h Hatham, 5 years.

Mr. Mowlad Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-21, 6 years.

Messrs. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaik's g a h Major R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-21, 6 years.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Fared, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Hajee Ahmed Munsoor's g a h Delhi, 13-21, 3 years.

Mr. Dudley's b a h Barrage, 6 years.

Mr. R. A. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Abdul Bakki Zuhair's g a h Arabistan, 14-0, aged.

Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Summerton, 13-21, 3 years.

Mr. Ahmed Hazzany's g a h Marconigram, aged.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-21, aged.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon's g a h Raven, 5 years.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Tired Tim, 3 years.

Mr. Leonard's g a h Orphan, 3 years.

Mr. Marks' ch a h Victor, aged.

Mr. A. R. Essa's ch a h Contest, 14-0, 6 years.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 6 years.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.

Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-21, 6 years.

Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's b e h Black Ivory, aged.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Meneshe Shahin's b e h Harbin, 14-0, 5 years.

Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaik's b a h Sufwat, aged.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.

Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h E. door, aged.

Mr. Dale's g a h Colonial, 14-0, 4 years.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h M. Koor, aged.

Mr. Hesani's ch a h Little John, 14-2, 5 years.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Deep Sea, 6 years.

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shahavaz, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. E. L. P. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-21, 6 years.

Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Medallion, 14-0, 6 years.

Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post, 14-0, 4 years.

Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0, 4 years.

Mr. A. R. Irani's b a h Duke of Connaught, 3 years.

Mr. Garriek's b a h Rainbow, 13-21, 3 years.

Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor, 4 years.

Mr. H. Maharaja of Rajpalla's g a h Silver Stream, 5 years.

Mr. Hajee Jaffer's g a h Fatmahabad, 3 years.

Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass's ch a h Mettle, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Kokab, 3 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's ch a h Magdala, 2 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Royal Cade, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince, 5 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Powder Puff, 14-0, 4 years.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fiery, 13-15, aged.

Mr. K. Cassimboy's ch a h Shatra, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-21, aged.

Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayre Laddie, 3 years.

Mr. Rossi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

Mr. Asandari Ardesir's b a h Bayonet, 14-0, 6 years.

Mr. Baiki's g a h Diamond King, 14-0, aged.

Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subh Pasha, 13-21, aged.

Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Great Power, 3 years.

Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim's ch a h Muckdunia, 4 years.

Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0, aged.

Mr. Jossan Jeeva's b e h Aligarh, 13-21, 4 years.

Mr. Goolam Mahomed Jussuff's b a h Sher-

Mr. Abdool Faras' ch a h Napier, 3 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold, 6 years.
Mr. P. J. Chinyo's g a h Ata Allah, 11-0, aged.
Messrs. Linder and Ardesir's b a h Blney Lee, 13-21, aged.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Noble's b e m Cheekmate, 4 years.

Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 4 years.

Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years.

Mr. Leonard's b e h Gantry, 3 years.

Mr. Garriek's b e m Hello Kells, 4 years.

Mr. J. P. J. Wale's ch e g Dori, 3 years.

Mr. T. Teppal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.

Mr. T. Teppal's b e g Explosive, 3 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japoneito, 4 years.

Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b e g Yuan, aged.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b e g Cherry and Black, 4 years.

Mr. Guthrie's ch e m Meridian, 4 years.

Mr. Guthrie's b e g Veiled Certainty, 5 years.

Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 6 years.

Mr. J. Mervin's b e m Mousme, 5 years.

Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years.

Mr. J. H. Crawford's ch e g Trostan, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass's b e m Pearl Media, 3 years.

Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star, 4 years.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Mr. Mahmood Sait's ch a h Moobin, 13-21.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi's g a h White Rose, 13-21.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi's g a h Solid Silver, 13-21.

Mr. Mahmood Burgash's g a h Dalemore, 13-21.

Messrs. H. Kadum and A. K. Eshoo's ch a h Deceiver, 13-21.

Messrs. D. S. Mehta and B. S. Vakil's g a h Glorifier, 13-21.

Mr. Kumber's g a h Ringleader, 13-21.

Mr. Chancer's g a h Lockwood, 13-21.

Mr. Shaik Suman's g a h Martaban, 14-0.

Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's ch a h Red Gold, 13-21.

Mr. R. Dakeel's g a h Munsee, 13-21.

Mr. H. G. Ally's g a h Proud Boy, 13-21.

Mr. Adam's b a h Cyclone, 13-21.

Messrs. S. K. A. Wahab and M. Shaik's ch a h Khosrou, 13-21.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Dholpore, 13-21.

Mr. Dudley's g a h Memory, 13-21.

Mr. Holmes' b a h Gambado, 13-21.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazzany and Ebrahim Deeb's ch a h Spark, 13-21.

Messrs. A. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's b a h America, 13-21.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon's ch a h Spring Dew, 13-21.

Mr. Pine's g a h Deal Wood, 13-21.

Messrs. M. Shaik and Jawad Mahomed's b a h h Muntaz, 13-21.

Mr. Snyke's b a h h Amber, 13-21.

Mr. Esmail Mahomed's b a h h Amber, 13-21.

Messrs. S. A. Yezidi and H. Kumberally's ch a h Unity, 13-21.

Mr. A. K. Essa's b a h h Mansur, 13-21.

Mr. A. K. Essa's g a h h Cleaver, 13-21.

Mr. M. Nusservanjee's b a h h Ellis, 13-21.

Messrs. Abdool Mana and M. Nusservanjee's ch a h Gold Cup, 13-21.

Messrs. Abdool Mana and T. V. Shroff's b a h h The Ark, 13-21.

Mr. Bright's g a h h Inspector, 13-21.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h h Shaker, 13-21.

Mr. A. Hamid Suleman's b a h h Hamdan, 13-21.

Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h h Tiger, 13-21.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h h Pacer Day, 13-21.

Mr. Felice's b a h h Kitchener, 13-21.

Mr. Felice's g a h h Sorrento, 13-21.

Mr. Yeha Nasir Patel's g a h h Jamnagar, 13-21.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h h Counsellor, 13-21.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h h Kenloch, 13-21.

Mr. Hesan's b a h h Karam, 13-21.

Mr. Hesan's ch a h h Domineer, 13-21.

Mr. Hesan's b a h h Gay Peter, 13-21.

Messrs. Yusuf Sheriff and K. Hakimjee's b a h h Home Bird, 13-21.

Mr. Yusuf Sheriff's b a h h Home Bird, 13-21.

Mr. Heath's g a h h Tiger, 13-21.

Mr. Sney bin Gentry's g a h h Compliment, 14-0.

Messrs. Sney bin Gentry and Abdul Wahid's ch a h Dunbar, 13-21.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a h h Palanpur, 13-21.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a h h Minstrel, 13-21.

Mr. T. V. Shroff's b a h h Historian, 14-0.

Mr. Abdool Faras' g a h h Telaswad, 13-21.

Mr. Abdool Faras' b a h h Ali, 13-21.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h h Safe Chance, 13-21.

Mr. Mahmood Khadayer's b a h h Roshan, 13-21.

Mr. Jalal Nasir's g a h h Bush Rat, 13-21.

Mr. D. H. Visram's ch a h h Little Warrior, 13-21.

Messrs. R. S. Captain and Ahmed Khader's g a h h Carbine, 13-21.

Mr. Yacob Mahalla's g a h h Chukka, 13-21.

Mr. Rashid Swadani's g a h h Bayard, 14-0.

Mr. Bomanjee Khodabux's b a h h Bayan Mohur, 13-21.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazzany and Ebrahim Deeb's ch a h h Home Bird, 13-21.

Mr. A. A. Hobbally's ch a h h Fao, 14-0.

Mr. D'Acres's b a h h Tommy, 14-0.

Mr. D'Acres's g a h h Red Ace, 14-0.

Mr. D. Patel's g a h h Khorsheed, 13-21.

Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoor's b a h h Alderwood, 13-21.

Messrs. Mahadi Aga Boojoor and Aga Hussein Khan's g a h h Hikmat, 13-21.

Mr. Snyke's g a h h Alpha, 13-21.

Mr. Mowlad Haji Ali's b a h h Pilot, 13-21.

Mr. Haji Ali Kavachi's ch a h Baharistan, 13-21.

Messrs. Bomanjee Khodabux and Abbas Rehman's g a h h Ornament, 13-21.

Mr. A. S. Molobhooy's g a h h By Chance, 13-21.

Mr. Yusuf Hobbally's g a h h Lahamood, 13-21.

ELECTRIC SHOCK AT THE RACE-COURSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very sad accident occurred on the Race Course last Saturday, which would have proved fatal to many of its patrons.

Last year, I think, (I am not a regular race-goer), witnessed a fire on the race-course; this year would have recorded the electrocution of hundreds of people in the Second Enclosure.

While people were purchasing tickets at the counter for one of the races (I think it was the fifth race), suddenly they received a shock on their wrists which lasted many seconds, and prevented them from withdrawing their hands; many hands were bruised, and in others the pain is still felt. Luckily, the voltage was not high enough to do them to death.

I do not know the cause of this sudden leakage of electricity; but in a matter which endangers human life, the authorities ought to be more careful. The Turf Club would do well to hold an enquiry as to how the accident occurred, and in future to safeguard the lives of the race-going public.

This latter object could be achieved by substituting some non-conductor material instead of the present brass-rods at the gratings of thousands of race-goers, if you champion this cause, and induce the Turf Club with the aid of your esteemed paper to cover the brass-rods with some material which is a non-conductor of electricity, as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

"A SUFFERER."

Nagpur, Feb. 23.



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IRELAND AS A NATION.

SIGNIFICANT UNIONIST CLEAVAGE.

SOUTH V. NORTH.

Crystallisation of the political elements is a consequence of the Sinn Féin revolt is proceeding even more rapidly than was expected, writes the special correspondent of the "Daily News" at Dublin. Lord Midleton, whose resignation from the Southern Unionist Alliance was announced in the "Daily News," has proceeded immediately to form a Unionist Anti-Partition League, to which many of the great landowners have declared their adhesion. The list of names already issued includes the following:—
Peers.—Viscount Midleton, Marquis Siago, Earl Arran, Earl Courtown, Earl Desart, Earl Donoughmore, Earl Kenmare, Earl Mayo, Earl Wicklow, Viscount Iveagh, Lord Barrymore, Lord Rathdonnell, and Lord Oranmore.

Commoners.—Sir W. Gouding, Hon. Walter Guinness, Hon. Claud Anson, Mr. G. F. Stewart, Mr. Henry Bruen, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Andrew Janson, Mr. R. Longfield, Mr. S. W. Maddock, Mr. James Penrose, Mr. Joseph Pike, Mr. Cecil Florde, and Mr. Pack-Baresford.

So far the new League is small, but select and influential. Its formation marks the end of North-East Ulster's domination of the Unionist Party within Ireland, and is in my judgment an event of very special significance when viewed in relation to the general movement of moderate opinion.

HOME RULE INEVITABLE.
This new movement against partition is at present divided into several groups directed by

Lord Midleton (Unionist Anti-Partition League); Sir Horace Plunkett (Irish Reconstruction Association); and Captain Gwynn (Irish Centre Party).

But it is difficult to believe that they will not ultimately unite. While they vary in their degrees of objection to or affection for Home Rule, all are agreed at bottom that Home Rule is inevitable—what is, indeed, equally the conviction of the Orangemen and the explanation of their partitionist intrigues.

As an invisible bond of union we have, curiously enough, Lord French, with Lord Haldane in the part of Mercury. The role which the Viceroy is playing in Irish politics is of growing importance and interest. Not only do we find the seat of government removed from the Castle to the Viceroy's Lodge, but the centre of political gravity has also stepped across the road from the Chief Secretary's Lodge, while the Under-Secretary has simply ceased to count. Lord French has his own sources of political and administrative information, his own political secretariat, and his personally-appointed political advisers. The exceptional circumstances of the country are held to have warranted this exceptional form of government, and the only comment that can be made upon it at the moment is that it must be judged by its fruits. Castle government having completely broken down, it was necessary to devise some temporary machinery with which to carry on, and single control by a military Governor can hardly be worse, and may be a great deal better, than quadruple or quintuple control by minor bureaucrats.

LORD FRENCH'S TASK
Having secured the reins, Lord French has set himself a double task:—

- (1) To tide over the months that must elapse before the introduction of the self-government scheme for which he intends to work.
- (2) To cope with the urgent demobilisation and unemployment and development schemes.

He is exceedingly busy and deeply interested in his undertaking.

My announcement of Archbishop Cere's recent visit to this country has aroused much interest. The possibility of a papal legate being appointed to Ireland is being discussed. Unquestionably the priesthood has got badly out of hand, and the usual practice of the Holy See under such circumstances is to assume through a legate direct control of Affairs. The Irish Church has, however, always remained peculiarly independent in its relations with Rome. A legate has never been imposed upon it, and such a disciplinary measure would be exceedingly unpopular. At the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that since Austria and South Germany fell into a state of chaos it has become doubly necessary for the Vatican to ensure good relations with the Allied and Associated Powers, and a request by the British Government that some moderating influence should be exerted by the Church in Ireland could hardly be disregarded.



YOUR BABY ought to double his weight in the first six months.

Your Baby cannot tell you if you supply him with the right material, he can only reward you by his look of healthy happiness and contentment.

At no time of his life does he grow so rapidly. If he weighs 7 lbs. at birth he should weigh 14 lbs. when six months old.

Not for one hour is Nature idle, and it depends almost entirely on what sort of material you give to your baby whether Nature's work is to be constructive or destructive and what sort of a body Nature will build.

Will the material you give to your baby enable Nature to build solid flesh, dense bone, clean blood, calm strong nerves—or loose, flabby fat, porous bone and an anæmic little body.

If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger, and the time wasted in ridding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate—he has none of these risks to run—and, mixed with his food, he gets a love and sympathy that no manufactured product can

give. That is why you will take Glaxo yourself before you give up breast feeding as hopeless. But when your doctor or commonsense advises bottle feeding you will be wise to select the food that most nearly meets your baby's demands.

This is Glaxo, because it is simply pure milk—made germfree and easily digestible by the Glaxo Process, which causes the tough, leathery curd of the original milk to form into light, flaky particles similar to the lactalbumen of breast milk.

At those Official Institutions, Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and similar Bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger healthier and stronger race of men and women, Glaxo is constantly used. The Sheffield Health Department, for example, has used over a million and a half feeds of Glaxo in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotherham, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.

When your Baby is six months old, has doubled his weight with firm flesh, enjoys good health and good spirits you will be glad you have helped instead of hindered Nature to give your baby strong, healthy, virile constitution. The Best is Not Too Good for Your Baby.

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